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Park Is Said to Claim Ex-Congressman Got \$500,000 in Payoffs

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Tongson Park, the Seoul businessman who has figured prominently in the investigation into the South Korean influence-buying, contends that he gave \$500,000 in cash and other things of value to former Rep. Otto Ex-Congressman, according to sources familiar with the investigation. Mr. Park was quoted as saying that it was by far the largest sum he gave to any congressman and included a \$180,000 payment in funds withdrawn from a Swiss bank. That payment was reported earlier. The sources said that the information from Park, who is in Seoul, was given to U.S. investigators.



Otto Ex-Congressman

Further Funds

Mr. Park made that denial in a letter to the New York Times. He said that he had given the \$180,000 to Mr. Ex-Congressman in 1972. The new information indicates that in following Mr. Park's denial, he got about \$500,000 more from Mr. Park in the form of contributions. Mr. Park, U.S. and South Korean diplomats in Seoul are widely close to an agreement under which Mr. Park would return to the United States to give testimony in court on his deal with Mr. Ex-Congressman and other congressmen. Mr. Park, who has been indicted for alleged bribery, conspiracy and fraud, would be given immunity in return for his testimony. He has repeatedly declined requests for an interview.

Mr. Park was reported to have said that most of the payments (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kissinger Telephone Records Seized U.S. Property, Not His

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Transcripts of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's telephone calls during his nine years in office are U.S. foreign affairs records, a federal judge ruled here yesterday. The 33,000 pages of transcripts of those calls—secretly typed by Kissinger's telephone company—were seized by the Justice Department in a search for documents relating to the Watergate scandal. The judge said that the documents were not Kissinger's property, but rather, property of the United States.



Henry Kissinger

Act did not apply to the Library of Congress, and that the documents are Mr. Kissinger's "personal working papers" and not property of the United States. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Progress Is Seen on Issues in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Prime Minister Ian Smith and three Rhodesia-based black leaders got down to the fundamentals of a one-man, one-vote majority rule settlement today and reported progress. The three are Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the United African National Council, the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole of the African National Council faction which he heads and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau of the Zimbabwe United Peoples Organization, who opposes the guerrillas. A joint statement following the two-hour session said: "Today's discussion was centered mainly on the questions of adult suffrage and constitutional safeguards. Progress was made and it was decided that the next meeting would take place on Monday, Dec. 12."

Frequent Meetings

The statement said that subsequent meetings would be held frequently, on a daily basis if needed, "in order to insure as rapid progress as possible."

A black nationalist participant said, "The atmosphere today was good. Let's hope nothing pops up to spoil it."

The three groups taking part agreed to do so following Mr. Smith's commitment to accept universal adult suffrage in this country of 2.6 million whites and 4.4 million blacks if certain safeguards are provided. Today, Mr. Smith listed the safeguards he wanted, but they were not discussed in detail, political sources said. These included:

- A blocking parliamentary right for whites—something Mr. Sithole has rejected in the past;
- A justiciable bill of rights, under which terms an individual could go to court. The bill of rights in the present Constitution is non-justiciable;
- A guarantee that pensions will be honored;
- Guarantees against loss of citizenship. Currently, while missionaries suspected of having committed security violations are occasionally stripped of their citizenship so they can be deported.

In Salisbury black townships, residents reported of disenchantment with the three black leaders for agreeing to the talks, which exclude militant guerrilla commanders. Travelers reported similar sentiments in the countryside, where black nationalist guerrillas are active.

Particular Disapproval The sources said that there is particular disapproval of Bishop Muzorewa's participation in the talks, which he boycotted when they began last Friday while he observed a period of mourning for the victims of Rhodesia's recent guerrilla raids in Mozambique.

The talks exclude Joshua Nkomo and the more radical Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front. Mr. Nkomo has said that they could take part if they forsake terrorism.



George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, addresses Los Angeles convention Thursday.

Meany Says Free Trade Is 'a Joke'; Urges U.S. Set Up Strict Controls

By Helen Dewar

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9 (UPI)—George Meany, the president of the AFL-CIO, called yesterday on the Carter administration to abandon free trade as "a joke and a myth." He urged instead a strict import-control policy that would "do unto others as they do to us, barrier for barrier, closed door for closed door."

In his keynote address to the labor federation's biennial convention here, Mr. Meany signaled the start of a major union campaign for passage of legislation to set quotas on imports that threaten jobs in the United States.

The draft of such a proposal is currently being prepared and

is expected to be approved before the weeklong convention ends Tuesday. Faced with the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs to low-cost imports, organized labor has been moving away from its stand in favor of free trade to a new protectionist posture.

"The old rules about foreign trade no longer apply," Mr. Meany told the 1,800 convention delegates. "In this era of closed economies and multinational corporations who operate like the Barbary pirates, the United States must shut its eyes to old policies that are no longer appropriate or workable. And the situation is going from bad to worse."

Without spelling out the de-

tails, Mr. Meany set these criteria for an import policy: "Imports must be regulated. Anti-dumping laws (against foreign products sold below their cost in this country) must be swiftly enforced. Tax breaks that encourage U.S. firms to go abroad must be canceled."

Defining foreign trade as a kind of "guerrilla warfare of economics" in which the U.S. economy is being "ambushed," Mr. Meany said: "Free trade today is a joke and a myth. And a government trade policy predicated on old ideas of free trade is a prescription for disaster. The answer is fair trade—do unto others as they do to us, barrier for barrier, closed door for closed door."

The draft of such a proposal is currently being prepared and

Ministers Also Support Rights Drive

NATO Communiqué Backs SALT Progress

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (UPI)—NATO foreign ministers today closed a two-day meeting by issuing a communiqué supporting U.S. attempts to win a SALT-2 agreement with the Soviet Union and strongly reaffirming the need for respect for human rights.

The 15 ministers also unanimously expressed support for President Anwar Sadat's Middle East peace initiatives. The communiqué said that the progress made toward a SALT-2 agreement even though it may entail limits on the deployment of Cruise missiles.

The ministers "expressed support for the efforts of the United States to conclude a SALT-2 agreement which maintains and en-

hances strategic stability and is responsive to the security interests and concerns of the alliance." U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told reporters that he had assured European allies with respect to two or three matters on which concerns had been expressed.

"I believe all of them accept the reassurances which I have given," Mr. Vance said. "We believe very strongly that there should be full and complete consultation in SALT-2 and, when we get to it, in SALT-3, with our NATO allies."

Diplomatic sources said that the Europeans had been concerned that the United States would make concessions in "gray area" weapons systems—those like Cruise missiles which can be either strategic or tactical—that would leave them vulnerable in the future.

The ministers stressed that the strength of the Atlantic alliance is based on its commitment to democracy and its respect for human rights and the rule of law.

They called on Soviet-bloc countries to respect "the worth of the individual" and urged that "efforts to remove barriers within Europe should benefit the lives of individual citizens."

Which to Be Done?

After examining progress at the Belgrade conference, which is reviewing implementation of the European security act, the NATO ministers said that "much remains to be done in improving relations between states and in

insuring the rights and well-being of individuals."

The ministers again stated their concern about "the steady growth in the military strength of the Warsaw Pact (which inevitably casts a shadow over the East-West relationship)."

The ministers reviewed progress on long-term plans for the defense of the alliance in the 1980s, which will be presented at the NATO summit in Washington next spring. They also welcomed emergency measures, ordered at the last NATO summit in London in May, which in less than a year will boost anti-tank missiles in Europe by 47,000 to a total of 183,000 and will substantially increase stocks of munitions.

Vance, in Cairo, Starts Effort in Support of Sadat

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Dec. 9.—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today began a weeklong Middle East tour in an effort to widen direct Arab-Israeli peace talks that began in Cairo next week. "We want to do everything we can to support the momentum which (Egyptian) President (Anwar) Sadat has given to the peace process," Mr. Vance said after his Air Force jet touched down here tonight.

"What we will be doing is to see what we can do to support the Cairo conference," said Mr. Vance, who is scheduled to confer with Mr. Sadat tomorrow before leaving for Israel late in the afternoon.

Earlier today, King Hussein of Jordan left Cairo after talks with President Sadat and other Egyptian officials. Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, meanwhile, went to Kuwait from Saudi Arabia today in a quest for support for those Arab nations that oppose Egypt's initiatives toward the Israelis.

Vow by PLO

A Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization vow to boycott the talks that begin here next Wednesday has made it virtually certain that the conference, which Mr. Sadat envisaged as a wide pre-Geneva peace parley, would turn into direct Egyptian-Israeli contacts with U.S. and United Nations officials present.

Jordan, emphasizing the need to preserve Arab unity, has said it would attend the Cairo talks only if the Syrians and the PLO abandoned the boycott pledge.

Mr. Vance, who arrived here from a North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference in Brussels, is due to visit Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia as well as Israel and Egypt. Before leaving Brussels, he said that Moscow had not budged from its rejection of Cairo's invitation to attend the talks, but remained committed to a comprehensive settlement through Geneva peace talks.

Carter administration officials said the Soviet Union viewed the scheduled Cairo parley as "anti-Geneva."

Caution Noted

Officials on Mr. Vance's plane were cautious on prospects for drumming up support for Mr. Sadat in the face of hard-line Arab opposition to the Egyptian leader's visit last month to Israel and subsequent call for the Cairo talks.

The officials believed, however, that the talks would probably recess just before Christmas and that there was a chance that some of Mr. Sadat's opponents would then soften their stand and join a reconvened parley after the recess.

Mr. Vance's entourage described his visit as exploratory and explanatory. Aboard Mr. Vance's plane was Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary of state for Near East affairs and designated as the chief U.S. representative at the Cairo talks.

Mr. Vance said, "President Carter has asked me to come back to the Middle East for the third time in 10 months because of the importance he attaches to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

"I am looking forward with great anticipation to my meeting with President Sadat tomorrow," he said. "President Sadat has the admiration and respect of the United States government and of all the American people for the momentum he has given to the peace process," Mr. Vance said. Meanwhile, King Hussein, before leaving Cairo today, voiced cautious support for Mr. Sadat's initiative.

The King said he "admired the courage which characterized Sadat's initiative and is aligned at the realization of a durable and just peace in the region."

The King said he "did not believe the realization of peace in the region will be delayed long but will be achieved in the shortest time possible."

But the Jordanian monarch gave no further indication of whether he planned to send representatives to the talks in Cairo.

Jordanian diplomats and Egyptian officials originally said that King Hussein would go to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Khaled in an attempt to heal the breach in Arab ranks. But there was a last-minute change of plan and King Hussein returned home. The Egyptian Middle East News Agency said he would make the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Gaza Arabs Travel to Cairo To Back Sadat

TEL AVIV, Dec. 9 (AP)—A delegation of 124 Arabs from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip and the Sinai desert town of El Arish left for Cairo today to endorse President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative.

The Palestinians, led by Sheikh Hashim Khaznadreh, the Moslem religious leader of Gaza, will meet Mr. Sadat during their five-day stay in the Egyptian capital.

Egyptian officials were to meet the delegates at the United Nations buffer zone in the Sinai and escort them across the Suez Canal.

About 25 Arab leaders from Nabulus and Hebron, on the occupied west bank of the Jordan River, are expected to follow the Gaza Arabs to Cairo next week.

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Status Now Matches Egyptian Panel

Israel Puts a General on Cairo Delegation

TEL AVIV, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Israel today beefed up its delegation to the Cairo conference by adding a ranking army general to the group.

The decision to name Maj. Gen. Avraham Tamir, 53, head of the army's planning branch, as the third Israeli official at the talks followed top-level consultations at Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Jerusalem residence.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman attended the strategy talks which also focused on the forthcoming visit to Israel of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, sources said.

An advance party of Israeli security personnel went to Cairo today to coordinate security arrangements for the 27-member Israeli delegation to the talks. The Israeli delegation is due to leave Tuesday.

Maj. Gen. Tamir's inclusion in the delegation will make it equal in status to the Egyptian one. The Egyptian opposite number is Gen. Taha Magdoud, who helped work out the troop disengagement agreements in the Sinai in 1974 and 1975.

Despite official denials, a senior government source said that Mr. Dayan did hold a secret meeting last weekend with a high-ranking Egyptian official. The source did not identify the Egyptian, but the newspaper Ha'Aretz said that it was Deputy Premier Hassan Tamir. The meeting took place Dec. 3, the newspaper said.

The government source said that the results of the talks between Mr. Dayan and the Egyptian official "were not very significant because the [Cairo] talks have not started yet."

However, the state-run televi-

sion network said that secret talks between Egypt and Israel were in progress and will continue during the Cairo conference, but probably not at the same location.

Israel would like the Cairo talks to begin with a discussion of the "nature of peace" and such relevant issues as open trade, tourism, and cultural ties.

The second phase of the conference, according to a report in the Jerusalem Post, would concern territorial issues and the marking of new borders. The second stage will begin after the New Year holidays, the Post said.

Arab Guerrillas Arrested

JERUSALEM, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Israeli security forces have arrested eight members of an Arab guerrilla group which had been active in the Jerusalem area, a military spokesman said yesterday.

He said that the arrested men belonged to el-Fatah, the Arab guerrilla organization and that arms and explosives had been found in their possession.

201 Hijacking Listed By IATA Since 1969

GENEVA, Dec. 9 (UPI).—There have been 201 hijackings out of 382 attempts since 1969 with 28 armed aggressions against air carriers over the last 10 months, the International Air Transport Association said today.



Turkish Foreign Minister Isihan Sabri Calayangil (right) holds talks with Greek Foreign Minister Panayotis Papaligouras after the two-day NATO conference in Brussels.

Greece and Turkey Agree to Talks on Aegean

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Greek and Turkish foreign ministers attending the NATO council meeting today agreed to early talks on their disputes over the Aegean seabed and airspace. After a two-hour meeting in the office of NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, the two ministers also said they would encourage renewed negotiations between the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus.

Neither Isihan Sabri Calayangil of Turkey nor Panayotis Papaligouras of Greece commented on their talks. Asked about reports that Turkey was planning to withdraw some troops from Cyprus and allow limited resettlement of Greek refugees in Famagusta—as concessions that would encourage talks, Mr. Calayangil said, "I hear about this from you."

The ministers read out a brief communiqué in which they reaffirmed their conviction that a "comprehensive solution" of all aspects of the Cyprus problem should be looked for. A Turkish diplomat interpreted this to mean that any withdrawal of troops from the partitioned island would have to form a part of an agreement between the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities that also would include constitutional reform.

Transport Strike Is Held in Italy

ROME, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Two million transportation workers halted buses, subway trains, planes and ferries for two hours today in a national strike to support union demands for the reorganization of public transportation services.

The strike, called by the trade union confederation, was also a show of solidarity for Italy's 200,000 railwaymen, currently engaged in a bitter dispute over pay and reorganization with the government.

The railwaymen, who have held two one-day strikes in the last two months and slowdowns, are planning another 24-hour stoppage next week.

Amnesty Group Accuses 117 States

Rights Curbs Termed Worldwide

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Human rights are violated in more than two-thirds of the member nations of the United Nations, Amnesty International reported yesterday.

The London-based organization's annual report listed inquiries into possible human-rights violations in 117 countries. It took particular note of political prisoners in Indonesia and secret executions in Rhodesia.

Amnesty issued its report two days before it is to accept the Nobel Peace Prize in ceremonies at Oslo. The 362-page document covers the year ended in June.

"All major regimes, all political blocs are involved (in violations)—in spite of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in December, 1948," the report said.

World Organization

The worldwide organization has 105 full-time employees and 150,000 members and supporters. It opposes the death penalty, torture and imprisonment for political, religious, or ideological beliefs.

The report spoke of "the continued mass detention of between 55,000 and 100,000 prisoners in Indonesia, many of them held for more than 12 years."

Indonesian officials have acknowledged holding 31,461 prisoners in connection with a 1965 Communist revolt and announced this week that 10,000 of them will be freed Dec. 15. The others will be released or tried by the

end of next year, the officials said.

John Humphreys, head of the 60-person research staff, said that Indonesia probably has the largest number of political prisoners among nations for which Amnesty has limited information are China, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore, he said.

The report said many African countries lack political dissidents without trial, but Equatorial Guinea and Rhodesia are the leaders with an estimated 1,000 detainees each, it said.

Amnesty also said that in Rhodesia more than 60 persons were convicted of security violations and secretly executed during the report period.

In South Africa and Rhodesia, "it became evident that the

report of political detainees is now official policy," the report said.

"During the year under review at least 15 political prisoners died in South Africa while in security police custody, while in Uganda, Ethiopia and Equatorial Guinea torture, massacre of civilians and the government-sanctioned murder of political opponents proceeded unchecked," the report said.

It said 98 persons were killed in the Sudan after an attempted coup.

South America

The report noted "little discernible improvement" in the human-rights situation in Latin and South America, but noted on the other hand "the release of tens of thousands of prisoners of conscience in India" with the ousting of Indira Gandhi's government.

U.S. Draft Resisters

As for the United States, Amnesty said President Carter's January pardon for draft resisters brought about the release of the last conscientious objectors, and that all 14 U.S. cases in which amnesty is now involved deal with blacks or American Indians.

The report said in the United States, "there is no overt political imprisonment but... it is suspected that many people may be 'framed' on criminal charges because of their political activities or ethnic origin."

Amnesty's secretary-general, Martin Enghle, said the group studied "one or two" cases of political repression reported in China last year "but for the time being there certainly is a gap in the things we've done. China has a most unusual system and we are trying very hard at the moment to figure out how it works."

He noted that Amnesty International has helped effect the release of 10,000 political prisoners of the 18,000 individuals cases it has championed, and that success has opened it to criticism of its impartiality, priorities and effectiveness.

"Now, on the one hand we're told we ought to be doing more on Cambodia and China and on the other hand we're accused of being spread too thin," Mr. Enghle said. "When we were small and had one researcher on Latin America, who didn't speak Spanish, nobody cared."

Chile Condemned in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 9 (UPI).—The United States said yesterday that reports of "gross violations of human rights" in Chile caused it to join Cuba in sponsoring an anti-Chilean resolution in the UN.

The resolution, expressing "profound indignation" at charges of political torture, arrests and disappearances in Chile, was adopted Wednesday by the UN Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, 98-12.

Bomb Hoax on India Jet

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Eighty-two passengers and crew members aboard an Air India Boeing 707 made an emergency exit on landing here yesterday after an anonymous telephone caller said there was a bomb aboard, police reported. No bomb was found.



Saluting with handcuffed fists are four of a group of 15 Iranian students who occupied their country's embassy in Rome yesterday to protest a "massacre."

Italians Win Dispute With Iran Over Students

ROME, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Italian police won a dispute with Iranian diplomats today over who should have custody of 15 student protesters who were occupying the Iranian Embassy.

The Iranian students raised their arms in clenched-fist salutes as police led them out of the embassy.

Police were called to the embassy shortly after the students entered the building. When police arrived, Iranian diplomats told them that the embassy's own security forces would deal with the protesters.

Police, however, rejected the diplomats' claims that as a diplomatic mission they had the right to keep custody of their student nationals. An official of the Italian Foreign Ministry persuaded the Iranians to drop the issue.

The students occupied the embassy for four hours. They said that they were protesting the "massacre" of 73 students during a demonstration in Tehran while the Shah was visiting the United States. They also demanded the immediate release of 100,000 political prisoners held in Iran.

Britain Lays Death to Injuries From Police Beating

Biko Inquiry Is Assailed by Top U.K. Attorney

PRETORIA, Dec. 9 (AP).—A leading British attorney who attended an inquest into the death of black activist Steve Biko as an independent observer said today that he has "no doubt" that Mr. Biko died of injuries inflicted by South African security police.

Sir David Napley, former president of Britain's Law Society, called for a complete, independent inquiry into the death of Mr. Biko, who died in prison on Sept. 12.

The inquest in Pretoria absolved security police of blame for Mr. Biko's death.

Sir David, invited here by the Association of Law Societies of South Africa to observe the inquest, issued a 14,000-word document examining the evidence. The report was issued both in Britain and South Africa.

Finding Is Rejected

In his report, Sir David concluded that no British jury would have accepted the testimony of the two leading police witnesses in the case, and rejected the finding of the presiding magistrate, Martinus Prins, who ruled that Mr. Biko's death could not be attributed to "any criminal act or omission by any person."

Security police who testified at the inquest claimed Mr. Biko sustained head injuries during a scuffle with police, possibly by striking his head on a wall.

The British lawyer said Mr. Biko was subjected to "Machiavellian and callous treatment" by the South African security police, who left him manacled, naked and lying in his own urine in what was a "classic example of systematic brutalization and degradation designed to soften up a prisoner for interrogation."

No Doubt

"In short, I was left in no doubt that Mr. Biko died as a result of brain injury inflicted by one or more members of the security police," Sir David said. "A blow or blows no doubt intended only to hurt caused brain damage which resulted in death," he said.

He said the South African government's ruling that no person could be found criminally responsible for Mr. Biko's death on the basis of evidence heard in court.

But Sir David said: "In my opinion, he [Judge Prins] was demonstrably wrong in adding the sides to the head injuries which resulted in death—these were probably sustained in a scuffle with police at police headquarters."

Not Acceptable

Concerning police officers who testified at the hearing, Sir David said: "I was quite unable to accept them as witnesses of truth."

Sir David accused police of a cover-up and of lying to doctors about Mr. Biko's injuries. He said that if Mr. Biko had been taken to a hospital soon after he was injured, he would still be alive.

He said the South African government should consider setting up a special branch similar to that at Scotland Yard in Britain to investigate police conduct.

In New York, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution in which Mr. Biko's death was called murder. The United States voted in favor of the resolution.

U.S. delegate Edward Messersmith said: "My government was shocked by the verdict in the face of compelling evidence that—at the least—Steven Biko was a victim of flagrant neglect and official irresponsibility."

The resolution condemned "the arbitrary arrest, detention and torture which led to the murder of Steven Biko by agents of the racist minority regime of South Africa."

Black Searches for Son
JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 9 (AP)—Black taxi driver Titus

Moloto has spent more than a year traveling from prison to prison, looking for a son who was picked up by security police in July of last year and has not been heard from since.

Mr. Moloto says he believes his oldest son, Philip, 26, a former student at the University of Zululand, is being detained under South African security laws that authorize police to hold people incommunicado and without charges as long as they wish.

"I don't know what to do about Philip," he said. "I have come to a dead end. The authorities say they know nothing. They've got to know. They took him."

Mr. Moloto does know the whereabouts of another son, Albert, 18, a high-school student who is being held at Johannesburg's central police headquarters on John Vorster Square.

Mr. Moloto's sons are among 714 persons, almost all of them blacks, being held by authorities without being charged with any crime. They are detained under the Terrorism Act or the Internal Security Act.

Legal sources said today that Philip Moloto had escaped. However, no details on the reported escape were available.

3 Soldiers Slain

PRETORIA, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Three South African soldiers were killed in a clash with black guerrillas in South-West Africa (Namibia) early yesterday, defense headquarters here announced today. The clash occurred near the border with Angola.

Tongsum Park Is Said to Put Passman Payoff at \$500,000

(Continued from Page 1)
To Mr. Passman were made in 1974 and 1975, when Mr. Park received \$7.3 million of the \$9.2 million in commissions on rice sales made from 1969 to last year. Mr. Passman was defeated for re-election last year.

Those payments were evidently made in connection with Mr. Park's rice business and were not directly related to his allegedly covert lobbying operations intended to influence U.S. policy and particularly congressional attitudes in favor of South Korea.

Mr. Park, the sales agent, got commissions from the Cornell Rice and Sugar Co. From that, according to the informed sources, Mr. Park made his payments to Mr. Passman or on his behalf.

Mr. Park was further reported to have given substantial sums to Gov. Edwin Edwards of Louisiana while Mr. Edwards was a representative. Mr. Edwards has consistently denied any illegality. Mr. Park was also said to have given some money to Sen. Allen Ellender, D-La., who died in 1971.

The rice trade, however, also provided the funds for Mr. Park's lobbying activities, according to testimony heard by the House Ethics Committee, which is inquiring into possible improprieties by congressmen.

Former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., has been indicted on charges of receiving \$100,000 from Mr. Park for bribery and conspiracy. About 20 other congressmen allegedly have received far lesser amounts, mostly in the \$500-to-\$1,000 range, apparently intended to influence their statements and votes on issues concerning South Korea.

Meanwhile, congressional aides asserted yesterday that a constitutional issue may arise if the administration agrees to an arrangement with South Korean officials under which Mr. Park returns to the United States but is precluded from testifying before congressional committees.

Leon Jaworski, the special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, has already issued a public warning concerning that possibility. In a speech in New York on Saturday, he said that "any agreement between the South Korean representatives and the Department of Justice involving conditions and provisions under which the examination of Tongsum Park is to be conducted is not binding on the House Ethics Committee."

Attorneys here said they doubted that the Executive Branch could constitutionally make an agreement that would bind the legislature under the doctrine of the separation of powers.

Tanzania Cholera Aid
DAR ES SALAAM, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Prof. Adegoke Lembo, World Health Organization deputy director-general, said this week that he has asked two organizations to send anti-cholera vaccine to Tanzania where 60 have died in a month-long cholera epidemic.

Close Vote Expected Saturday

Polls Favor Fraser's Party To Hold Power in Australia

CANBERRA, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is favored by public opinion polls to retain power in Australia's general election tomorrow, but the result is expected to be close.

Only a few percentage points in the surveys separated Mr. Fraser's conservative coalition and former Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's Labor opposition. At the end of a three-week campaign marked by personal attacks.

But the key to the election could be held by a tiny party with a membership of barely 7,000.

The Australian Democrats are a middle-of-the-road party which was founded in March by Donald Chipp, a 52-year-old former Liberal government minister who said he wanted to bring "some sanity and cleanliness" into Australian political life.

I Hate Socialism

Mr. Chipp, who resigned from the Liberals to form the party, says "I hate socialism"—but equally he accuses Mr. Fraser of an autocratic style of government.

The new party—widely known as the "Chippocrats"—announced and secured the ruling Liberal-National Country party coalition and its Labor opponents by scoring strongly in recent state and local elections.

According to national opinion polls, it is poised to win between 10 and 15 per cent of tomorrow's popular vote. And in several key constituencies that could possibly decide whether Australia will have a government of the left or right for the next three years.

Although Mr. Fraser is favored in all the polls to retain power, the size of his majority—a record 55 in the House of Representatives—is expected to be slashed.

Political analysts predicted that the 47-year-old multimillionaire rancher, who came to power two years ago after Mr. Whitlam's government was dismissed by former Governor-General Sir John Kerr, would win with a majority of between 18 and 40 in the new House.

Labor Hopes Dim

Labor's hopes, which soared at the outset of the campaign after the enforced resignation of federal Treasurer Phillip Lynch because of involvement of his family trust in lucrative land deals, dimmed in the final week of campaigning.

Mr. Whitlam, in what he acknowledged would be his last campaign as Labor leader, hopes that he can achieve a comeback with the aid of the "Chippocrats."

The Australian Democrats have a full list of candidates in the election for 94 of the Senate's 64 seats. Only half of the Senate's 60 state seats, and four seats representing the Capital Territory of Canberra and the sparsely populated Northern Territory, are being contested tomorrow.

Under the proportional representation system used in the Senate elections the Australian Democrats are believed likely to win up to four seats—enough to

hold the balance of power in the upper chamber which has veto powers over much government legislation.

Mr. Chipp's party is also contesting all but three constituencies in the election for the 124 seats in the House where the majority party forms the government.

Voting is compulsory for the country's 8.5 million electors.

U.K. to Open Inquiry Into Crown Agents

LONDON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The government last night agreed to open to the public an inquiry into multimillion-pound losses by the Crown Agents, the investment buyer for the Common-

wealth.

Prime Minister James Callaghan told Parliament that the government would "accede to the will of the Commons" and set up a public tribunal under the 1821 Tribunals Act.

Mr. Callaghan said that the decision effectively meant that witnesses would be immune from future criminal proceedings.

He said the problem of subsequent immunity and the need to protect the innocent had led the government to plan originally to hold secret hearings to determine the losses.

The House of Commons Monday night rejected the proposal for a secret inquiry and demanded a public investigation.

Buyer for Ex-Colonies

The Crown Agents, a non-profit body established as an investment buyer for Britain's former colonies, has incurred the losses since it began sinking its own reserves into property speculation.

"The tribunal must identify those responsible for these colossal losses," Mr. Callaghan told Parliament.

The tribunal will be empowered to compel witnesses to appear and give evidence, including individuals from private companies who had refused to testify before the committee that uncovered the scandal. Government officials had to testify.

A high court judge will preside over the tribunal. No date has been set for the start of the inquiry, which began in 1968.

The Crown Agents' office at 100 Old Broad Street, London, is a buyout of governments and 200 public old assets, including shares in banks, utilities or corporations. It charges fees for its services, which pay its operating expenses and the salaries of its staff of 1,800.

Three years ago it had to ask the government for \$25 million of the (\$15 million) to halt it out of financial trouble.

Vance, in Cairo, Starts Effort In Support of Sadat Initiative

(Continued from Page 1)
trip to Saudi Arabia and visit Kuwait and other Gulf countries next week.

There was no explanation of the change of plan.

Mr. Assad, meanwhile, arrived in Kuwait from Riyadh, where he conferred yesterday with King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd.

Saudi Arabia, a major financial supporter of impoverished Egypt, continued to maintain public silence concerning Mr. Sadat's peace moves. There was

Firemen in U.K. Likely to Reject Wage Proposal

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—Britain's 33,000 striking firemen are expected to reject a new government wage offer and to continue their strike, which has lasted 25 days.

The Labor government yesterday offered to exempt firemen next November from its anti-inflation ceiling of 10 per cent on wage increases if the firemen accepted a 10-per-cent rise now and returned to work.

Home Secretary Merlyn Rees told Parliament that the wage package would include two additional increases, still to be negotiated, in November, 1978, and November, 1979. The Conservative party demanded that the proposal include a no-strike clause.

Initial reaction from members of the firefighters' union indicated that the offer would be rejected. However, union leaders refused to comment, saying they had not received the proposal officially.

French Seamen to Halt Services in Channel

PARIS, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—French seamen today decided to halt French ferry services between France and Britain Monday and Tuesday to protest the reduction of the French fleet in the English Channel.

Unions made their decision after the French-British Normandy ferry company announced that it would no longer sail the ferry Leopard under French flag. According to the unions, the company found it was cheaper to use British than French seamen.

no indication on whether Mr. Assad had succeeded in convincing King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd to put pressure on Mr. Sadat by threatening to cut off financial support.

The Syrian President is scheduled to go tomorrow to Qatar, another oil-producing Gulf state.

Syria Assails Visit
DAMASCUS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The Middle East visit of Mr. Vance is aimed at muffling the Arab critics of Mr. Sadat, the state-controlled Al Thawra newspaper said today.

The Al Thawra editorial also accused the United States of masterminding Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel and subsequent break off of the diplomatic relations with several Arab countries, including Syria.

Sadat Popular In U.S. Survey

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI).—A majority of Americans now believe Egypt has replaced Israel as the prime mover for peace in the Middle East, an ABC News-Louis Harris poll reported yesterday.

According to the poll, 53 per cent of the 1,200 respondents felt Egypt is making the most significant peace initiative while 48 per cent said Israel is still the peace leader.

Mr. Harris said it was a completely new trend in which U.S. perception of Egypt and Israel had been "turned upside down."

"It's always run 2-to-1. Israel wants peace, Egypt never did," Mr. Harris said. "For the first time (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat has brought Egypt up with American people as the prime hope for peace over Israel."

At the same time, the poll conducted Dec. 2-4, found that 54 per cent of those polled believed Syria wants peace only 14 per cent (think) Libya wants peace.

Castro Believes Carter Is Man Of Moral Ethic

HAVANA, Dec. 9 (WP).—Cuban President Fidel Castro said last night that regardless of the "political differences between the United States and Cuba," he believes President Carter to be a "man of great moral ethic based on his religious convictions..." a man "who sincerely tries to act according to that ethic, unlike (former President Richard) Nixon, who had no ethics of any type."

"The question of personal ethic is very important," Mr. Castro continued. "I believe he [Mr. Carter] acts by the guidelines of God that say not to rob, not to kill."

"I think Carter would never rob but Nixon would. I think Carter would never send anybody to be killed; Nixon would never hesitate to do that. It sounds a little strong, but I have the conviction that Jimmy Carter will not order or authorize a CIA assassination of the leader of another country."

Mr. Castro's remarks were made during a meeting with a group representing the film "The Turning Point," which had a special screening in Havana for 200 Cuban artists and film makers.

Carter Urges All Nations Join Rights Effort

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—President Carter issued a human rights proclamation today, asking all nations to join his campaign for individual dignity and justice.

Mr. Carter declared today Human Rights Day—the beginning of Human Rights Week. He set aside Dec. 15 as Bill of Rights Day.

"As a people, we believe what the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says: That the promotion of respect for human rights is the shared responsibility of the world community. We call on the governments of other nations to join us in discharging this responsibility," the Carter proclamation said.

Kissinger Transcripts

(Continued from Page 1)
agency records subject to requests under the law.

Improperly Removed

Judge Smith rejected that argument, saying that the papers were the property of the State Department and thus were subject to the law and that Mr. Kissinger had improperly removed them from the State Department.

Judge Smith pointed out that in his opinion the State Department requires its secretary to keep records of policy discussions and that the telephone monitoring could be conducted legally only if it was "absolutely essential to the conduct of business."

"The records in dispute here were produced not only in accordance with department regulations but also on government time and with the aid of department employees, equipment, materials and other public resources," Judge Smith said.

"Having been prepared and transcribed 'in the discharge of his official duties,' the notes are property of the United States," the judge ruled.

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Most Sweeping Since 1906

Congress to Get Carter Plan to Revamp Drug Regulations

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The Carter administration has decided and will soon send to Congress the most sweeping proposal to overhaul the nation's pharmaceutical laws since the Food and Drug Act of 1938.

The proposal would change virtually every aspect of the federal regulation of prescription and over-the-counter drugs and, if passed, would impose profound changes on the pharmaceutical industry.

The proposal aims to strengthen the drug laws that have been passed since 1938, including the original act and the major amendments that were added to it in 1962 and 1972.

The proposal, which is the most sweeping in Congress and the most comprehensive since the Food and Drug Administration was created in 1938, is expected to be passed by Congress early next year.

The proposal would change virtually every aspect of the federal regulation of prescription and over-the-counter drugs and, if passed, would impose profound changes on the pharmaceutical industry.

Carter Sends Aide to Calm Men. Torrijos

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—President Jimmy Carter's personal aide, Hamilton Jordan, was sent to Panama yesterday to help calm the situation between the Panamanian government and the United States.

According to the sources, Gen. Torrijos, the Panamanian head of government, has become increasingly concerned in recent days over the prospects for U.S. ratification of the treaties.

Senate aide who visited Panama, D-Mo., and Ted Stearns, D-Alaska, last week said Torrijos expressed "bitterness as to why nothing is being done."

Jordan, assigned by President Carter to lead White House efforts on behalf of the canal treaties, departed for Panama yesterday.

Questions Evaded
The House press secretary, William Steidtmann, yesterday on the details of Jordan's mission, but said he had gone at the invitation of the Panamanian government.

Efforts of the treaty ratification effort, Mr. Powell said, "are as reasonable as anything that might be expected in this situation in the United States."

"I am sure at times must be frustrating to the people of our democracy," Jordan said last week that Carter would make the primary action fight the primary action on his agenda once Congress has finished work on legislation.

Mr. Jordan was off on a two-day visit to Panama, where he will meet with Panamanian officials and discuss the details of the treaties.

Other Visits Set
The members of the administration are using the visit to the treaties will make the trip in the next few days are deputy press secretary Landon Butler and the Army Chief of Staff.

Torrijos apparently has been apprehensive over the treaty because he can see the vote in the Senate. Bagleton, in meetings with Torrijos last week, sought to explain that timing is crucial.

He indicated that Robert Byrd, D-W.V., the majority leader, will be the first to vote for ratification.

White House, with Mr. Torrijos taking part, has been concentrating its efforts on the states in which it is not possible to get the ratification of both senators.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles Times.



SOFT CELL—Heading home and happy about it are these six U.S. women, among many American inmates of Mexican prisons who will be flown to San Diego to serve out the rest of their terms in cells in the United States. They are (clockwise from top left) Marie Wieszowski of Los Angeles, Susan Jones of Sacramento, Brenda Lee Richards and her daughter, Jennifer (born in prison), Rosa Linda Garcia, of Whittier, Calif., Nancy Carson of San Clemente, Calif., and Patricia Ann Bartz of Broward, Wis. The shift will be made this weekend.

Adm. Rickover Urges Probe of Claims

U.S. Navy Seeks Funds for Trident Firm

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—U.S. Navy leaders are pushing to shore up the sinking company that builds the Trident submarines by settling millions of dollars in back claims, some of which Adm. Hyman Rickover, head of the Navy's nuclear propulsion program, says may be fraudulent.

The Navy fears that the Electric Boat Co. of Groton, Conn., will not be able to continue working indefinitely on the Trident, and attack submarines of the 688 class unless the U.S. government provides some money quickly.

Adm. Rickover, in a December memo to Edward Hidalgo, assistant secretary of the Navy for manpower and logistics, said that the claims may be fraudulent and that the Navy Claims Settlement Board should be allowed to adjudicate them.

Adm. Rickover told Mr. Hidalgo that he was preparing reports on fraud by shipbuilders, "including a report on apparent fraud in the Electric Boat claims."

Mr. Hidalgo is chairman of a Navy "special steering group," established recently to negotiate a settlement with Electric Boat, a division of General Dynamics.

A Navy spokesman said last night that the discussions between the Hidalgo board and Electric Boat "could conceivably lead" to the Carter administration seeking emergency financial relief for the yard.

However, the Navy spokesman added, the emergency help will not be decided on until after face-to-face discussions between the Hidalgo board and Electric Boat executives.

Last year, in an effort to un-

smarl the tangled relations between the Navy and the shipyard, former Deputy Defense Secretary William Clements Jr. asked congressional approval to advance money to the yards.

But in the face of congressional opposition whipped up in part by Adm. Rickover, the Pentagon withdrew its request. The effort to extend emergency relief may be renewed this year, which could pit President Carter against Adm. Rickover, his old mentor.

The \$544 million that Electric Boat claims the Navy owes it stems from work on 11 of 18 nuclear attack submarines of the 688 class under contract.

As the argument drags on over who owes whom how much of the \$544 million, Electric Boat has complained that it is under the "intolerable" burden of pouring \$15 million a month into the yard.

Electric Boat recently laid off 3,000 employees. The yard said that the layoffs stemmed not from the disputed claim but from moving out of the planning stage and into actual construction of the attack subs.

Another company, Newport News Shipbuilding, which is building nuclear-powered cruisers and aircraft carriers for the Navy, also claims it is owed millions of dollars for extra work.

Newport News, when asked to bid on building the first Trident submarine, said it would do so only if the Navy covered the actual costs of building the first ship rather than setting a fixed price in advance.

The Navy turned to Electric Boat. The price of the first Trident has increased from the estimated \$800 million to at least \$1.2 billion, according to the Navy.

Mr. Powell's statement confirmed rumors that have been circulating for several weeks that Mr. Curtis would leave because members of the White House staff were dissatisfied with the way the committee was being run.

Mr. Powell insisted that President Carter had not expressed "any dissatisfaction in public or private" with Mr. Curtis.

Mr. Curtis was unavailable for comment on the White House statement yesterday. In a recent interview, however, he conceded that "certain people in the White House" were unhappy with his performance.

Alaskan Competition Grows

Producers of Oil in California To Receive U.S. Price Support

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—The Department of Energy has decided to aid California oil producers, who said they have been crippled by federal pricing regulations and by the flood of oil from the North Slope of Alaska, according to department officials.

Under an emergency action signed yesterday, California producers of heavy, "old" oil will receive a special benefit under the entitlements program of \$1.74 per barrel, which will come from added charges of 45 cents to 65 cents a barrel on companies bringing foreign or North Slope oil into the state.

The change could have a substantial effect on the producers of North Slope oil—Arco, Exxon and Sohio—and on the importers of foreign oil into California, principally the Standard Oil Co. of California. For the North Slope producers, the action occurred at a time when Wall Street analysts have already concluded that Alaskan oil may be a smaller bonanza than expected.

Since the institution in 1974 of the controversial federal price controls and "entitlements program"—designed to equalize the cost of domestic and foreign oil—California producers have contended that their oil, much of which is of lower quality, has been discriminated against by the regulations.

This has been exacerbated in recent months, they said, by the introduction of oil from Alaska's North Slope at the rate of about 720,000 barrels a day. North Slope oil is similar in quality to much of the in-state production and decidedly inferior to most of the foreign oil. Refineries often require a certain proportion of high-quality oil to function properly.

"The Alaskan production has not been sold to Indonesian oil, it's blacked out Californian," said Kenneth Cory, controller of California. "And it's a lot more advantageous for the companies to use Alaskan oil on the West Coast than to ship it through the Panama Canal."

At present, about 100,000 barrels of the North Slope production are being shipped through the Panama Canal while the other 620,000 barrels a day are being used on the West Coast. Both Arco and Exxon maintain that they are using all of their 20 per cent shares in their West Coast refineries. Sohio, which owns most of the rest, has no West Coast refineries but is believed to be exchanging most of its shares with local refiners, particularly Socal.

One of the companies, Arco, acknowledged that the Alaskan oil has caused it to buy less California oil, but said the amounts are small. State officials believe, however, that the Alaskan oil has been sold at substantial discounts, which the companies deny.

The result, according to Mr. Cory, has been a sharp drop in the price of local crude and an increase in well abandonments. One company—Kion Oil—has dropped the price it will pay for California oil from \$4.35 to \$2.80 and several hundred wells have been abandoned, according to a Washington lawyer.

As a result, California production, now running at about 900,000 barrels a day, is dropping faster than the normal aging of the oil fields would suggest, Mr. Cory charged.

The special \$1.74 benefit will apply only to "old" oil. Petroleum discovered long ago in California sells for as low as \$2.12 per barrel.

French Police Arrest Man in Blast Threat

GRENOBLE, France, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Police said yesterday that they had arrested a man who threatened to blow up school buses if a \$12-million ransom was not paid by Christmas.

Police said Christian Morval, 34, also had planted dynamite at a local hospital but was traced after making a telephone call to the hospital.

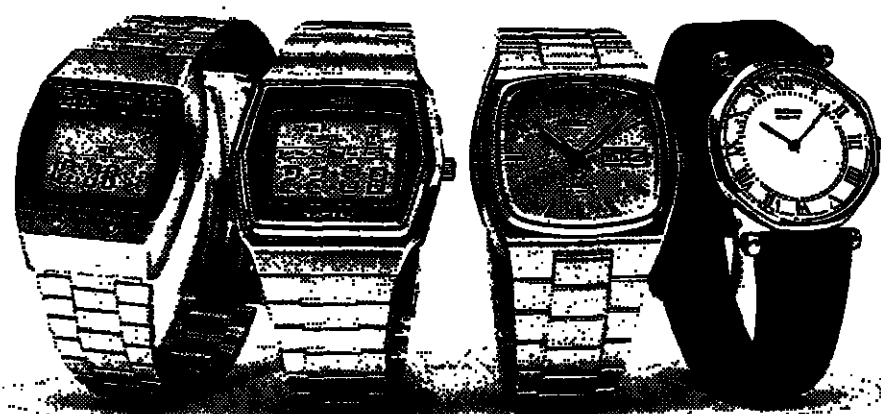
New U.K. Gibraltar Head

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP).—General Sir William Jackson, 60, colonel commandant of Britain's Royal Engineers regiment, has been appointed governor and commander in chief of Gibraltar, the Foreign Office said today.

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Possible Link to Leukemia Studied U.S. Traces Witnesses to '57 Nuclear Blast

By Jeff Prugh

ATLANTA, Dec. 9.—In his cramped, book-lined office, Dr. Clayton Caldwell is conducting what he calls an "extremely frustrating" search for men, women and clues that may link leukemia with low-dose radiation from U.S. nuclear testing a generation ago.

For eight months, Dr. Caldwell has used his resources as chief of the U.S. Center for Disease Control's cancer branch—with help from the Pentagon and the Department of Energy—to seek 2,235 military troops and civilians who witnessed an atomic bomb test called "Smoky" on Aug. 31, 1957, at Yucca Flats, Nev.

The search has located six leukemia victims out of 430 respondents whose presence at "Smoky" has been authenticated by military records.

That is an alarming high fig-

ure, Dr. Caldwell says, considering that the center's statistical probability of leukemia, or cancer of the blood, shows that only two persons out of 2,200 are likely to be stricken in a 20-year period.

1,895 Not Found

But Dr. Caldwell has been unable to find 1,895 persons who participated in or observed the 40-kiloton blast, twice as powerful as those that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki at the end of World War II.

"Where did all these guys go?" Dr. Caldwell asked, with some exasperation. "They can't all be dead."

Dr. Caldwell said that about one-fourth of the military personnel at "Smoky" were officers, many of whom were likely to be in their 40s and 50s in 1957. But the average age of those at the "Smoky" test was 22, he said.

That means that most of them should still be alive.

Dr. Caldwell said that he needs to locate a substantial number of the other 1,895 "Smoky" participants before the federal government can firmly establish whether there is a correlation between leukemia and exposure to radiation from the nuclear test.

At the moment, Dr. Caldwell said he is inclined to believe that there is a correlation.

"Ultimately, it's not going to be a matter of if, but how bad?" Dr. Caldwell said. "I'm just opening the can of worms right now. I think that we'll prove that there's a high risk—not just in tests like 'Smoky' and others, but in all sorts of areas where radiation is involved."

Claims Feasible

If a definite connection is proved, government officials say that the repercussions could include disability claims by radiation-affected veterans that could cost the Veterans Administration millions of dollars, and revisions of safety standards at nuclear power facilities, X-ray laboratories and other locations where radioactive materials exist.

However, controversy continues over whether such a connection will be proved.

Two leukemia-stricken "Smoky" veterans—Paul Cooper, 43, of Salt Lake City and Donald Cox, 44, of Tompkinsville, Ky.—have attributed their illness to their presence at the test. Moreover, in Los Angeles last week the widow of Marine Corps Maj. Charles Broody, who died of lymphoma (cancer of the lymph glands) this year at age 58 after taking part in two Nevada nuclear tests in 1957, filed a \$1-million wrongful death lawsuit against the federal government.

But government agencies such as the Veterans Administration and the Army have insisted that the "Smoky" blast and others were not so dangerous as the victims and their physicians have contended.

The dispute may ultimately be resolved by the findings of Dr. Caldwell. He calculates that the research project he is leading will take at least another year to complete.

"It's extremely frustrating," Dr. Caldwell said, "when you don't have all the documentation you need."

The major obstacles, he explained, are the 1972 Privacy Act, which prohibits the release of a citizen's medical records without his permission, and incomplete military files.

A fire in 1973 at a U.S. Army records center destroyed many of the files that Dr. Caldwell is seeking.

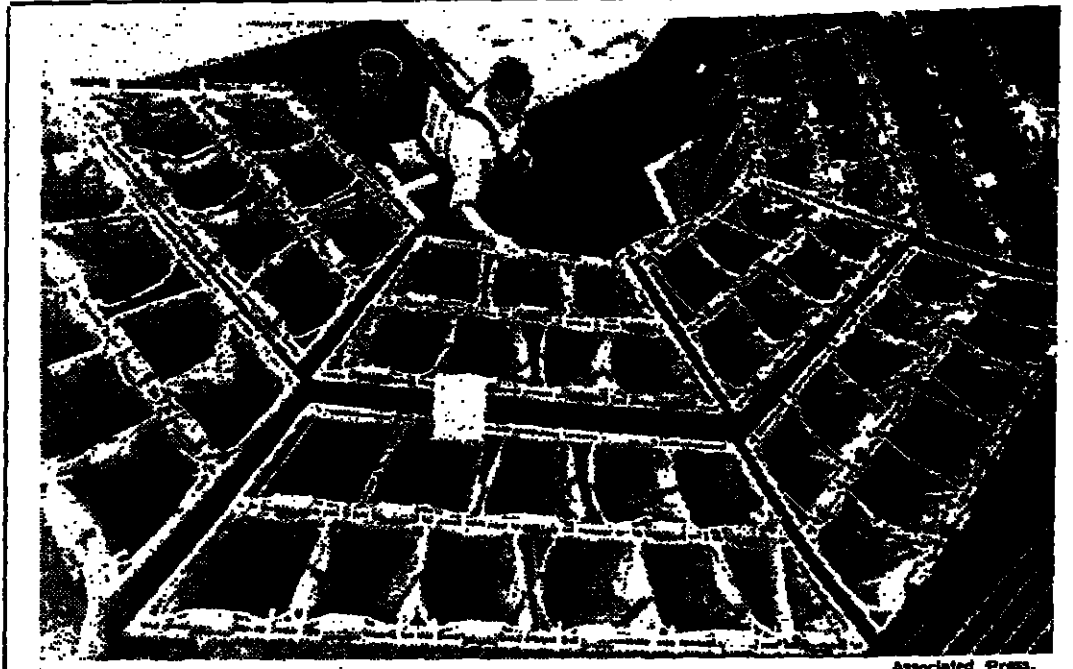
© Los Angeles Times.

5 Die as Snow Hits Midwest

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—At least five deaths were reported as snow blanketed the Midwest today, blocking roads and forcing schools to close.

Snow emergencies were declared in Cleveland and Detroit and hotels were packed with commuters unable to drive home. Cleveland airport was closed.

With more snow on the way, temperatures hit zero and below. Police in Chicago reported a road accident every 15 minutes during rush hour last night. Roads in Wisconsin, Illinois, Northern Indiana, Ohio and Michigan were blocked.



POST HASTE—In the central post office of Dusseldorf, West Germany, an employee tosses a package into one of the bins half-surrounding him as the pace of pre-Christmas mailing steps up. More than 200,000 parcels will be handled here.

To 445 Workers Exposed to Hazards

\$5.7-Million U.S. Offer Seen in Asbestos Case

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—The United States reportedly has agreed to pay \$5.7 million to a group of Texas asbestos workers in an unprecedented settlement offer that some legal experts yesterday predicted could expose the federal government to many costly claims for damages.

The offer was made secretly in September at the conclusion of a 41/2-year trial in the case of 445 asbestos workers in Tyler, Texas. The workers sued the United States and several private firms on the grounds that public and private negligence resulted in their exposure on the job to a type of asbestos called amosite. Amosite has been shown to cause lung cancer in humans.

No reply has been filed to the federal offer, and a U.S. District Court judge in Tyler has sealed any settlement information about the case until at least next Thursday. Information on the settlement was provided to The Washington Post yesterday by sources.

The impact of the settlement offer was spelled out last December in a memorandum on the case by attorneys for the department of Health, Education and Welfare. The memo said that if the asbestos workers won, in the case of workplace that proved unsafe and that the government inspected or should have inspected, the government would probably have to provide compensation.

Shut in 1972

According to the sources, the proposed settlement involves payment of about \$8 million to the workers by FPG Industries, which co-owned the Tyler asbestos plant with the Corning Glass Works between 1962 and 1972, when it was shut.

The proposed settlement, according to the sources, also involved payment of \$5.2 million by a group of British and African asbestos suppliers to the plant and \$1 million by the Union Asbestos and Rubber Co. which owned the plant before 1962.

The \$5.7-million federal portion of the proposed settlement was arrived at as a result of three charges by the workers:

• That some asbestos used in the plant came from federal stockpiles in unmarked and unsafe burial sacks.

• That federal inspectors found high levels of asbestos in the air at the plant but failed to warn workers, telling only the plant's management under a pre-arranged secrecy agreement.

• That since the plant was operating under a federal contract to supply asbestos insulation to Navy vessels, it fell within the provisions of the federal Walsh-Healey Act. The act requires the government to make sure that federal contractors insure a safe workplace.

Lung Cancer

The Tyler workers sued the companies and the federal government after a rare form of lung cancer known as mesothelioma showed up in unusually high numbers among the plant's employees and former employees. Mesothelioma has been linked to asbestos exposure and is always fatal. Other workers said they had contracted asbestosis, a

painful lung disease also connected to asbestos exposure.

Among the workers involved in the suit are several who contracted one of the lung diseases. The suit also includes the survivors of about 25 persons who died of one of the diseases after working at the Tyler plant.

While researchers have linked asbestos exposure to fatal lung disease for at least 40 years, the Tyler workers charged that they were never provided with information about the danger, even after a 1964 study of 38 U.S. asbestos manufacturing plants by the Public Health Service turned up high levels of the substance in the Tyler plant's air.

Confidentiality Pact

Instead, according to the suit, federal health officials signed a confidentiality agreement with the plant's management to provide the results of their air samples only to the owners.

The federal health survey results were eventually published in the form of requests for tighter asbestos-exposure standards, but the names of the plants the federal team examined were not made public.

The Tyler workers have claimed that at the same time that the General Services Administration was shipping asbestos from federal stockpiles in Amherst, N.Y., to the Tyler plant, other federal agencies were mandating that private asbestos manufacturers label all asbestos shipments as dangerous and label them meet stringent federal protection standards.

No Injuries Found In N.Y. Autopsy of Pregnant Woman

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—An autopsy showed that a pregnant woman who was 21 weeks pregnant, had died of a brain bleed, and not from a "natural event."

Dr. Milton Wald, the deputy chief medical examiner in Brooklyn, said Wednesday that the autopsy had also shown, conclusively that Mrs. Maniscalco, 27, a Brooklyn woman who was 21 weeks pregnant, had died of a brain bleed, and not from a "natural event."

His conclusion appeared to end a homicide investigation by the Brooklyn district attorney that was set in motion by neighbors' allegations that Mrs. Maniscalco had been beaten by her husband, John.

Mrs. Maniscalco has denied beating his wife, although he admitted once exchanging blows with her, and a police report at the 62d Precinct station showed that she complained on July 17 that she had hit her head on a door.

Mrs. Maniscalco died on Monday. While physicians never gave up any hope that Mrs. Maniscalco would survive, they hoped she could be sustained by life support systems until the fetus became viable. However, Dr. Wald said that the fetus was undeveloped that "there was no chance for that baby to survive."

Copter Crash Kills 17 in U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9 (UPI).—A helicopter trying to land on an offshore oil rig went out of control and crashed into the Gulf of Mexico yesterday, killing 17 of the 19 men aboard.

A spokesman for Pennzoil Co., which operates the rig, confirmed the 17 deaths after crews unsuccessfully searched the gulf more than five hours for survivors.

A Pennzoil spokesman said that 15 of the dead were Pennzoil employees. The two survivors suffered only minor injuries.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

DAVID K.E. BAUCE, The Very Rev. American Cathedral, and the Anglican of the United States of America, a memorial service for the Ambassador to France, Mr. George F. Thomas, will be held at the American Cathedral, 22 Avenue de la Paix, Paris-8, on Sunday, December 11, at 11 a.m. Paris-8. Ambassadors Bruce's colleagues are most cordially invited to attend.

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JAN 10 1978

Neutron Bombs and NATO

When NATO held its high-level meetings in Brussels, naturally there was much discussion of the weapons it will use. For the technological miracles of the latter part of the 20th century have affected war no less—perhaps even more—than the peaceful daily lives of humanity. War has always been an incentive to a test of technical initiatives; killing men has induced at least as much experimentation as curing them.

As an alliance, NATO has administrative as well as technical problems—can it standardize weapons and equipment for all its armies? If so, will one nation profit at the expense of the rest? How much, in manpower, gunpower and cash, shall each member contribute? All of these are constant items on the NATO agenda. And so, too, is the critical question of which weapons shall be employed, including the ratio of conventional and nuclear arms.

Specialized experts. The old days when the number of divisions and the number of battleships could give a fair picture of a nation's military strength are long gone—they were never quite that simple and World War II demonstrated that numbers, in any category, could be deceptive. And the first atomic bomb raised another aspect—a highly emotional one—of military preparations.

Nuclear weapons are brutal and devastating and the great humane aim is to prevent a nuclear war, and since governments and national moods can become very inhumane, the practical argument that nuclear war is mutual suicide is the best deterrent. But this in turn requires mutual nuclear strength—at least as a bargaining for mutual reduction of the nuclear threat.

But the emotional nature of much of the public discussion of weaponry presents its own contradictions. The neutron bomb, for example, which can kill without much destruction, has been regarded as a weapon that places buildings over lives, a kind of military capitalism. But since the same thing is true of all small arms—the weapons that dominated war since the cave man hurled his first rock at an enemy—that particular argument is nonsense.

It could even be argued (and those who remember the wasted cities, the blasted countryside, that heavy artillery and bombs left in their wake will be inclined to agree) that the neutron bomb would be more humane for those who survive it than the present arsenal of nuclear explosives. What must be fought, for humanity's sake, is war—whatever the weaponry, whether it's hydrogen bombs or 22-caliber rifles.

Facing Up to Uganda

A painful truth of UN life has been underscored by the efforts of the 49-nation African group to smother a resolution censuring Uganda "for repeated gross violations of basic human rights." The truth is that the African governments are unwilling to display the same outrage over the repression of blacks by blacks as they regularly display over the repression of blacks by whites.

For years, Africans have led the necessary campaign to bring international pressure against the white government of South Africa, whose political system is based on racial distinctions that effectively deny blacks any share of power. It is a racism that exploits, humiliates, maims and kills, and which deserves the censure of the international community. Yet Africans have never been willing comparably to censure the Uganda of President Idi Amin. By the most conservative estimates, his police and army have slaughtered more than 100,000 Ugandans; some responsible observers place the figure at 300,000. Only a few of these victims can in any sense be described as enemies of the regime. By the scale and capriciousness of its official murder, Idi Amin's Uganda is in a class by itself.

Although abhorrence of Idi Amin is widespread in Africa, only a few leaders—such as Tanzania's Julius Nyerere, Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda and Liberia's William Tolbert—have been willing to speak out. Others fear violating the sacrosanct principle of the Organization of African Unity against interfering in a member state's internal affairs—and, incidentally, exposing themselves to international scrutiny.

The resolution to condemn Uganda was offered this week in a General Assembly

committee by Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland. The African countries were united against the idea but divided over how to resist it. Some have wanted the Nordic sponsors to withdraw the resolution pending consideration of conditions in Uganda by the UN Commission on Human Rights, a body that has proved singularly toothless. Others—led by Uganda itself—want the resolution withdrawn unconditionally. A third group wants the resolution brought to a vote—and defeated.

These maneuvers suggest a sorry record of human rights discussions in the United Nations. Almost any allegation against South Africa, Israel or Chile has won an easy majority. All others have been peremptorily defeated. Earlier this year a coalition of Communist and Third World governments blocked a Western effort to direct the Human Rights Commission to report on conditions in Uganda. This week a similar coalition killed a resolution calling for a high commissioner for human rights, who would be authorized to investigate any situation he chose.

The Nordic governments should stand by their initiative. They have challenged the African governments to confront the reality of Idi Amin's regime—and of their own dual standard. If the Africans do not face up to that challenge, they will emerge diminished. And so will their struggle against racism in South Africa. As Finland's delegate said, "To continue to observe in silence, whatever the reasons for such a silence, would be beyond comprehension, to public opinion everywhere."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bowhead Whale Quota

The International Whaling Commission has approved a compromise that seems destined to aggravate the controversy over the endangered bowhead whale. At its recent meeting in Tokyo, the commission decided to limit Alaskan Eskimos to a total catch of 12 bowheads in 1978. That makes 12 more than would have been allowed under the commission's previous decision to ban all killing of bowheads—but less than the Eskimos' "bottom line" demand of 18—and apparently less than needed to meet their nutritional needs. As a result, Eskimo leaders say they will violate the quota, thus perhaps forcing the United States to send agents into the northern wilds to chase down violators as proof of its determination to abide by international rules. This embarrassing prospect could easily have been

avoided. There is no question that the Eskimos, in recent years, have killed more bowheads than they needed for subsistence. But many conservationists agree that 20 or 30 bowheads could be killed each year without perceptibly reducing their number, now estimated to total 1,000 to 1,500. The negotiations have demonstrated, moreover, that the Eskimos prize the bowhead, not only for food or sport, but as central to their cultural life. They have impressive leadership and ample motive to conserve their prey. The commission could have allowed the Eskimos to land the 18 whales they demand—and provided an additional quota for whales struck but lost—without threatening the existence of an endangered species, or creating a new species of northern outlaws.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 10, 1902

PARIS—Marguerite Durand, proprietor of the *Revue*, has made a present of that journal to the members of the staff. From Dec. 15, says the *Figaro*, the editors and employees of the paper—all of whom, as is well known, are women—will enter into co-operative possession of the *Revue*, and Mrs. Durand will become simply one of the co-workers instead of sole proprietor.

Fifty Years Ago

December 10, 1897

DETROIT—"When I started to develop the new model Ford car I had \$50 million in the bank; I've now \$250 million," Henry Ford said yesterday in an exclusive interview with the United Press. Thus it appears his new model cost him \$100 million. Mr. Ford predicted, in the United States, families of six persons would eventually own six cars, and this in the near future.



Taking the Measure of Chirac

By Patricia H. Painton

PARIS—Jacques Chirac's preposterous demand to see President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his well-publicized visit to the Elysée Palace on Wednesday exemplify the successes and dilemmas of Gaullism under the leadership of the dynamic, disquieting mayor of Paris. It was one year to the week since he resurrected the moribund UDR and baptized it the RPR or *Rassemblement pour la République* (the very word *rassemblement* audaciously conjured up the rallying cry of De Gaulle's first political movement).

The encounter couldn't have been more timely. It provided a benchmark with which to measure and dramatize how far the party had come under Chirac's energetic direction since December of last year. But, it has also pointed out the major problem of his leadership.

Chirac is perceived, rightly or wrongly, as authoritarian and heavily ambitious. As a result, the genuine dimensions of his accomplishments are always distorted by a mistrust of his motives and his request to see Giscard d'Estaing was no exception. However, after 18 months of what have come to be known as Chirac's "coups," hardly anyone seemed surprised that the former prime minister, and now leader of the largest party supporting the government, could make such a suspenseful event out of a meeting with the man he helped make President of France.

Services Purposes

The visit served Chirac's purposes very well. It permitted him to broadcast the results of the most recent poll, which showed that a meager 24 per cent of the electorate supported the RPR. This is a handsome improvement over the puny 15 per cent registered just before conking off the *Rassemblement* a year ago. "The party's apparatus is now firmly in Chirac's hands," says Jean Chârol, political scientist and historian of Gaullism. Membership is way up from the old UDR levels and Chirac has promised that his party will win 350 National Assembly seats in the March elections.

Chirac's achievement has been based in part on the distance he has deliberately placed between himself and Giscard d'Estaing, by his angry resignation from the government, by his successful opposition to the President's candidate for mayor of Paris and by his continuing disagreement with the government on parliamentary issues and his criticism of Raymond Barre's economic policy.

It is a strategy that has worked so far but one that is not without cost. In opposing Giscard d'Estaing, Chirac confronts the presidency, a risky business in a country which, since De Gaulle at least, wants its institutions to remain separate and untainted by pure politics.

Until now, Chirac's determination has been limited to a certain portion of the electorate which is impatient with Giscard d'Estaing's seeming ideological tolerance and

patronage aloofness. But outside that electorate, Chirac is defined as divisive and disloyal, a man whose regard for institutions may be secondary to his personal aims. His trip to the Elysée Palace, an answer to both criticisms—a gesture of obedience to the office and proof of his willingness to overlook his disputes with the President in the interests of a major victory next March.

Pushed to Limits

His talk with Giscard d'Estaing also suggests that Chirac may begin to sense that his movement's growth, and his own freedom to act, may be pushed to its limits. Gaullism, under the mayor of Paris, is in its third incarnation, having survived the resignation of its founder in 1969 and the loss of the presidency at the death of Chirac's mentor, Georges Pompidou. At that time, Chirac's ascension to power was opposed by an important segment of the old UDR. The Gaullist barons still don't like his style nor what they see as his pursuit of his own ambitions but, right now at least, they dare not repudiate what is an important part of their electoral base. Later, in the new Assembly, Chirac runs the risk that their numbers (they could be as many as 60) and their dissension could split the party's ranks. "The Assembly will be unworkable," says an older Gaullist leader.

With the first major parliamentary confrontation, it will be clear just where Chirac stands. The deputies will decide then whether to follow him," he said.

So far, Chirac has offered no real vision of France. The things he is for—law and order, centralization, the state, sent inappropiate to the times and unnecessarily vague for voters who want to know what the choices are. Perhaps, as Le Monde's Pierre Viannet points says, "The party is so tired that it is too much for it to say what it would do the day after the elections, if it were to win."

Fatigue

Fatigue is only part of the problem. Chirac is also confined by the changed political landscape. Ideologically, he has been pushed to the right by circumstances. His margin for maneuver has been narrowed by Giscard d'Estaing's mild liberalism and the five-year-long national impulse toward the left. The formation of a left coalition was a major legacy of Gaullism that produced, in 1974, a challenge to

The *International Herald Tribune* welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

the UDR that came within a hair of winning the presidency. Though the union has broken up, the RPR now finds itself up against a strengthened Socialist party. It is hard to see how the RPR can continue to ignore the social democratic aspirations of such a substantial portion of the electorate and expect to attract much more than its current support.

Meanwhile, the party is best defined by its opposition. In social terms, workers and lower-middle-class women who voted heavily for De Gaulle have moved to the Socialist camp. Politically, says Chârol, "Chirac is viewed by all the left and the non-RPR right as an *homme de droite*. That's a lot of people." It's also a label that makes French voters apprehensive. So much so in fact that Prime Minister Barre has reportedly observed that the surest way to have a Socialist president of France would be to let Chirac run for the job. "The assessment of his critics may be harsh, but unless Chirac can change his image, the persistent uneasiness he inspires will have a greater effect on his future than his undeniable gifts as a master politician."

PARIS—Only two officers in U.S. history have been granted the military rank general of the army. Technically, the first to be so honored was John J. Pershing, as of Sept. 4, 1919, although the U.S. World War I commander "never" wore more than four stars.

In fact, George Washington was given the title by Congress in 1799 even if no record exists that the appointment was ever made. It is one of history's peculiar oddities that the award was formalized posthumously only on Oct. 11, 1919.

There have, of course, been several officers who were generals of the army. Of them, those who were only four stars on their shoulders were U.S. Grant (as of July 28, 1860), W.T. Sherman (March 4, 1868), and P.H. Sheridan (June 1, 1868).

Those who wore five stars were G.C. Marshall (Dec. 14, 1944), D. MacArthur (Dec. 14, 1944), D.D. Eisenhower (Dec. 30, 1944), H.H. Arnold (Dec. 21, 1945) and subsequently changed in 1947 to "general of the Air Force" and O.N. Bradley (Sept. 30, 1950).

Bradley Survives

Four naval officers were given equivalent five-star grade of fleet admiral: W.D. Leahy (Dec. 15, 1944), N.J. King (Dec. 17, 1977), C.V. Ramage (Dec. 19, 1944), and W.F. Halsey (Dec. 11, 1945). Of all three top U.S. officers, the only living survivor is Gen. Bradley.

I cannot understand why an equivalent highest honor has never been conceived for another determination and decent living in peace and security.

No one has the right to expect any regard for his freedom and security if he does not respect the rights of other people.

M.R. HAMWI
Kuwait

Salute from Beirut

Joseph Fluke's lead article in the *International Herald Tribune* on Nov. 21 was one of the best short pieces I have ever read on the Lebanese situation. It was comprehensive, dealing with the roles of all the main players; it was fair, presenting without apparent prejudice the views and aims of the concerned parties; it was accurate; it was well written. He deserves congratulations for so aptly dealing with an extremely complex subject.

PHYLIS SALAM
Beirut

The Forgotten Consolers U.S. Help to Afflicted

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—This is a report, maybe more of a letter, about the other side of Washington—not the spendthrift, heartless bureaucracy you hear so much about but the work of anonymous public servants who devote their days to relieving the suffering of the human family.

There is a large company of such people in the federal capital dealing with the pity and accidents of life along our coasts or in our flooded valleys or crowded cities or burning forests, but they are also abroad wherever they are needed and wanted.

For example, the office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance in the State Department has been struggling almost unnoticed in recent days with the consequences of cyclones in India which have taken the lives of over 10,000 people by actual body count—and maybe as many as 50,000 by official estimates.

Tidal Wave

This occurred, as usual, at the end of India's southwest monsoon or rainy season in the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka, where, according to State Department reports, winds produced a "tidal wave" striking the coast of Andhra Pradesh at a "speed of 120 miles an hour."

It is not possible to verify these figures at this distance, but Louis Samia, deputy executive director of CARE, has just returned from the worst of the devastated areas, and estimates that over 2 million people have been left homeless in Andhra Pradesh state alone, and 317,000 more in Tamil Nadu state.

What happens here after one of these sudden human calamities? The answer is that a great deal happens that very few people ever hear much about. In the first place, the Agency for International Development in the State Department maintains four regional disaster supply stockpiles of medicine, food, tents, blankets, clothing and other essentials at Guam in the Pacific, Singapore, Panama and Italy.

These relief-supply depots are located in these particular areas for the tragic fact is that, wherever in the world, disaster strikes, the world, seems determined to afflict the poorest people of the earth. Seventeen of the 25 most impoverished nations in the world have been struck by earthquakes or devastating floods in the last five years.

During the years from 1965 until this latest tragedy in India, the U.S. government has provided

relief assistance for 316 disasters in other countries, involving almost unimaginable tragedies—over 3.5 million deaths, and property damage of more than \$16 billion.

Several points should be made about this that go against modern popular belief. The aid was not given by the government here alone, but in the closest cooperation with private relief agencies like CARE and church organizations carrying on the old religious tradition of "comforting the afflicted."

Emergency relief abroad has taken many forms over the years, from Herbert Hoover's food programs after World War I to George McGovern's valiant efforts to relieve world hunger in the 1960s.

It has taken on many forms over these years: grants by the Congress of both parties under the Food for Peace program, airlifts, airborne search and rescue teams, liberal private donations to these little cardboard boxes for foreign missions, corporate donations by the big U.S. multinational companies, and much more beyond party or ideology or religion—whenever people were in trouble. Also, modern U.S. technology is now beginning to play an increasingly important early-warning role in disaster prediction through new instruments for measuring geological and meteorological disturbances; remote-sensing satellites; computerized information systems; telemetry and seismic construction methods—all these are being used to predict and avoid human suffering everywhere on the globe.

Started in 1812

This is the forgotten and consoling aspect of U.S. foreign policy that began at the beginning of the republic. In fact, the first appropriation of money by the Congress of the United States to assist a foreign government was for disaster relief—\$50,000 voted on May 8, 1812, for the purchase and delivery of medicines and other supplies to the families of over 35,000 killed in the Venezuelan earthquake of that year.

So the old tradition goes on. John Gilligan, former governor of Ohio, and now head of AID in the State Department, presides over these rescue operations. And Anne Martinelli, a former state senator from New Jersey, is in charge of the disaster assistance office.

They don't get in the news very often, but as that old lower-class democrat John Milton reminded: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

The Ambassador at Large

By C.L. Sulzberger

career service of the United States, the State Department's Foreign Service. There have been, since Philip Jessup was first awarded the title on March 14, 1949, been 17 men named as ambassador at large. Five still currently hold the title: Ellsworth Bunker, Arthur J. Goldberg, Elliot Richardson, Gerard Smith and Marshall Shulman.

But this is not comparable to the military rank. It implies that a distinguished U.S. civilian is working for his government in a broad capacity deserving protocol and public recognition. It does not imply—as in the armed forces—that the diplomatic honor tops off a lifetime of professional public service. No present ambassador at large is a career man—although all are unusually able patriots.

The point is important. One man alone today should be singled out for special civil equivalence to the exceptions to the normally highest military rank: That is Averell Harriman. He is not a career diplomat but, Lord knows, he has been devoting his life to public service for over 40 years, has held numerous cabinet, ambassadorial, gubernatorial and presidential advisory posts and is the oldest active elder statesman.

Physical Miracle
Harriman, now 86, is a physical miracle. Despite the fact that he is fractured a hip two years ago, he has no limp and takes brisk walks for hours every day. He is a generation younger than his birth certificate testifies. I attended his 80th birthday party (along with Dean Acheson, Gen. Eisenhower and a list of dignitaries) while Harriman wandered about saying: "I can't be 80; I won't be 80; I refuse to be 80."

He wasn't any more than he is 86 today. President Carter continually tells on him, and he is a great help—often, but not always, on the sidelines. I suspect Harriman probably does as much truly effective work as any high official on the government payroll even if the latter are not notably less distinction.

In foreign policy terms, he has without question been involved in more and more varied problems than any other American in our country's history. Britain, France and the Soviet Union during World War II; China, Vietnam, Africa, the Marshall Plan, Greece, Turkey, the Third World, the Communist Market—etc. (including nuclear disarmament, energy and the Panama Canal).

If presidents wanted his advice—which six of them have, often, but not always—either directly or indirectly—and there he is, still available and, on request, frequently consulted and used by and for the Carter administration.

A Democrat
Harriman is—and since 1945, Deal days has been—a "New Deal" man and partisan Democrat. But, even in the days of Hoover and Coolidge, he is nonpartisan.

It is high time—though he is successfully "refused" to be 80—that he be given the due honor he merits. George Washington, so much to be honored, was not in ten years of his life a *vis-a-vis* Eisenhower (merit *vis-a-vis* Eisenhower). He commanded armies rather than the military titles.

Harriman, in his far-ranging life, has done well, devoted. He is with fervent, sincere, and cheerful of being named—and by accident, I think—The Ambassador at Large.

Letters

Mideast Remedies

It is heartening to note that such a prominent statesman as Abba Eban seemed to be convinced, at last, that the time has come for both Arabs and Jews to face up to this question: "How do we find a remedy?" (JLT, Nov. 24).

Remedies are long overdue to relieve the suffering and chaos that the oppression inflicted on millions of Arabs, especially the Palestinian Arabs, in their land. Dividing homelands, usurping properties, changing frontiers by foreign intervention, disturbing the normal development of the Arab people by imposing alien will, policies, regimes, personalities, creating and supporting all sorts of conflict in the Arab countries, have long hindered the progress of the Arabs and obstructed peace and normal conditions in this area.

Assuming that the noted diplomat represents the enlightened public opinion and a large segment of his people who endured much suffering of their own in the past, fully enough and tragically enough, to make them understand and benefit of the lessons history presented repeatedly.

The misery and suffering of over 2 million Palestinian Arabs who were expelled, banished and driven away from their homeland in Palestine, when a new state was created 30 years ago, is not an easy question to dispose. It requires much wisdom and less vanity and arrogance. It calls for deep vision and understanding of the hard lessons of history and less shortsightedness and self-deception. It requires true conscience and value for human rights, equal rights for all the people who were born in Palestine, and are entitled to self-

determination and decent living in peace and security.

No one has the right to expect any regard for his freedom and security if he does not respect the rights of other people.

M.R. HAMWI
Kuwait

Salute from Beirut

Joseph Fluke's lead article in the *International Herald Tribune* on Nov. 21 was one of the best short pieces I have ever read on the Lebanese situation. It was comprehensive, dealing with the roles of all the main players; it was fair, presenting without apparent prejudice the views and aims of the concerned parties; it was accurate; it was well written. He deserves congratulations for so aptly dealing with an extremely complex subject.

PHYLIS SALAM
Beirut

JAN 10 1978

[illegible][illegible]

Japan Growth Lowest In a Year at 0.5%

YOKYO, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Japan's real gross national product annual growth rate registered the lowest increase in a year since the second quarter of 1977, July through September, the Economic Planning Agency said in a preliminary report today.

Italy Posts Trade Deficit, Output Drop

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Italy's trade deficit of 463 billion lire (\$226 million) in October, the government statistics agency reported today.

This brought the deficit for the first 10 months of the year to 2.41 trillion lire, compared with a deficit in the like period of 1.97 trillion lire.

For the first 10 months of the year, imports totaled 24.15 trillion lire, a gain of 18.5 per cent in the like period a year ago, while exports rose 28 per cent to 21.74 trillion lire.

The government also said industrial production in October fell 5.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.

There was the same per cent of working days in both the decline was not due to seasonal factors and reported a real drop in the age daily output, the bureau said.

The decline was the fourth in a row after falls of 7.7 per cent in August, 0.6 per cent in September, and 4 per cent in October.

October under stood at 135.6 a year earlier. However, the bureau noted, the figure for October, 1976, was unusually low.

The first 10 months of the year there was a gain of 3 per cent in industrial production, the bureau continued.

Interest Seen Gold-Backed Trade Contracts

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—U.S. business community is skeptical about the practicality of a new U.S. law that is gold-backed contracts and backed bond issues.

That is the consensus among New York bankers and officials. The U.S. Senate who are the legislation, however, are optimistic that individual companies can benefit from the law.

The main reason for the pro-gold disinterest in the legislation is the volatility of gold over the medium-term and term. Bankers and gold traders also said that it is easier to speculate in gold than in gold-backed contracts.

Under this legislation, companies would be able to enter into contracts specifying that payments be made in gold or gold-backed contracts, which was signed by President Carter on Oct. 26, requiring a 44-year-old prohibition on use of contracts. It enables companies to enter into contracts specifying that payments be made in gold or gold-backed contracts, which was signed by President Carter on Oct. 26, requiring a 44-year-old prohibition on use of contracts.

the smallest quarterly increase since the 0.4 per cent registered in the third quarter of 1977. In the second quarter of 1977, the GNP annual growth showed a revised 1.7-per-cent increase (compared with 1.9 per cent in the earlier report). In the January to March quarter, the increase was a revised 2.1 per cent, down sharply from 2.5 per cent in the prior estimate.

The July to September gross national product marked an annual rate of 102.94 trillion yen compared with 97.82 trillion yen in the year-earlier quarter. Calculated on an annual basis, 1977's third quarter showed a 2.02-per-cent annual rate of increase, down sharply from 6.94 per cent in April to June and 6.97 per cent in January to March.

During July to September 1976, the GNP showed an annual growth rate of 1.61 per cent. The slowdown in economic growth was particularly evident in the export, private housing and private capital spending sectors. A private bank economist noted that the only sectors giving the economy a boost are government spending and consumer spending, but even those areas show little vigor.

Meanwhile, the EPA revised downward its real growth estimate for fiscal 1978 which ended last March to 5.7 per cent from the estimate made in June of 6.6 per cent.

EPA officials said data on housing construction was revised, bringing the January to March quarterly growth down sharply. Fiscal 1978 growth was 3.4 per cent.

In analyzing the figures released today, the research department at Sunamitsu Bank Ltd. projected that real growth for fiscal 1977 ending March 31—before allowing for a proposed second supplementary budget now being formulated by the government—will fall to 4.5 per cent.

The bank's economists estimated quarterly increases in annual growth at 0.5 per cent for 1977's final quarter and 0.5 per cent for January through March, 1978.

The bank's private estimate shows growth at slightly above 5 per cent for this fiscal year ending March.

The EPA figures showed the annual growth rate of the export sector of the economy was up only 1.3 per cent in July to September, following quarterly increases of 1.6 per cent in April to June, 4.8 per cent in January to March, and 1.6 per cent in the July to September, 1976 period.

Meanwhile, Japan's November certified exports rose 19.8 per cent from a year earlier compared with a year-to-year rise of 17.5 per cent in October and 13.1 per cent in September, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

Certified exports in November on a seasonally adjusted basis rose 10.5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT).—Increasing about as much as expected, the basic money supply—known as M-1—rose \$1.8 billion in the week ended Nov. 30, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. The broader money supply, known as M-2, climbed \$3 billion.

Money market economists had predicted an increase in M-1 of from \$1 billion to \$2 billion, and the actual rise of \$1.8 billion did not evoke much response in the credit markets late in the afternoon.

With the increase in the latest week, M-1 rose at a 7.4-per-cent rate from its level a year earlier. This rate of expansion has risen slightly over the last week but

Congress Urged To Play Role in Monetary Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—The Senate Banking Committee said last night that Congress should give greater attention to exchange rate policy and international capital flows.

The committee report on U.S. monetary policy, based on hearings held in early November.

The committee noted that "given domestic monetary policy an international flavor."

The committee said it has received "no definitive answers" on how international monetary developments affect domestic monetary policy. But the report added that it is clear that Congress should give "greater attention to questions relating to stabilization of the exchange value of the dollar, to international capital flows and to the relationship between domestic and international monetary policy."

Weakness of Dollar Hits U.S. Stock Markets

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (WP).—The continuing weakness of the dollar on currency markets—and the prospect that this year's yawning U.S. trade deficit approaching \$30 billion will be even larger in 1978—is casting a new deep shadow of uncertainty over America's already demoralized stock market.

"There has been a shift in investor focus, which has gone from concern with the money supply and interest rates over to a concern with the trade deficit and the weakness of the dollar, and the implications of that action for inflation and interest rates," noted Monte Gordon, director of investment research for Dreyfus Corp.

What seems to be worrying investors is not only the tangible impact a weakened U.S. currency could have on the domestic inflation rate, through higher import prices and other more indirect pressures, but also the vague, uneasy feeling that a prolongation of the dollar's sinking spell threatens to destabilize the entire world financial order, where the dollar occupies a central and special position.

"The fundamental danger of a continuing weakness in the dollar is that it will

add to the inflation rate," said Richard Worley, monetary economist with Goldman, Sachs & Co. "But there's also a feeling that all is not right with the world when the United States is running a \$30-billion trade deficit and the dollar drops by nearly 3 per cent in a couple of months."

"On one level, it's a superficial concern, a general unease," added Mr. Worley. "And I'm not sure that everyone's uneasy has decided what might come out of this that might be bad. But it does have an adverse impact on those markets where confidence in the future is important, such as the equity markets and the longer part of the bond market."

Frenzied speculation against the dollar and heavy central bank intervention on Tuesday to stem the slide contributed to the 14.12-point plunge on the Dow Jones industrial average, the largest drop in four months. The dollar again brushed new yearly lows against major European currencies Wednesday. But the fall moderated after dealers predicted some near-term stabilization. The Dow Jones registered a slim 0.82 gain based partly on this optimism. However, there is as yet little confidence in the predictions that the dollar's drop has abated.

Gary Shilling, chief economist and senior

vice-president with White, Weld & Co., sees some risk of "a disenchantment with the United States like what occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and a disillusionment that will cause people to start dumping dollars."

"If there was a wholesale dumping of dollars, we could see a decline in the dollar of 5 to 10 per cent," added Mr. Shilling. "That could prove extremely difficult on international trade, and could be the kind of trigger mechanism that would give you international trade wars."

Mr. Shilling said that for some months now there has been an underlying fear on the part of many institutional investors of "a worldwide financial crisis." Their concern is due not only to the dollar situation, but because of the build-up in bank debt to less developed countries, the risk of growing trade protectionism, and signs of a worldwide disinflationary trend that could squeeze profits and imperil the Western economies.

At the same time, Mr. Shilling noted that, among holders of dollars, "there is still a widespread conviction that the United States, while it has problems as an economy, is way ahead of whoever is in second place." He said there is no good alternative currency to switch holdings into if an individual sells dollars.

Notes Increased Demand for U.S. Securities

Treasury Aide Says Speculation Causes Dollar's Fall

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (WP).—A high U.S. Treasury official said yesterday that "recent erratic movements" of the dollar are the result of "speculative activity not justified by the actual or prospective circumstances" of the U.S. economy.

Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs Anthony Solomon said in an interview that the foreign investor confidence in the dollar could be seen "in a steady increase in demand for" for two to five-year Treasury securities.

The dollar has dropped this year by about 20 per cent against the yen, and by much smaller amounts against strong European currencies such as the West-German mark and Swiss franc.

The hefty trade deficit estimated at \$30 billion for this year, which means that the current account may be in deficit by as much as \$18 billion, is the reason usually cited for the weakness in the dollar.

Mr. Solomon's comment was in response to a question whether the United States should make a conscious effort to halt the decline of the dollar, as urged by some European governments.

No Action Likely

The Treasury official indicated that the United States is not considering any specific action to stem the decline, which he termed "surprising" in view of the strength of the U.S. economy.

Recent news reports from Europe suggest that some politicians feel the United States is trying to gain an unfair competitive trading edge by letting the dollar rate decline. But Mr. Solomon said that to his knowledge, "central bankers and ministers of finance agree that the erratic movements are unjustified, and that the downward pressure comes from short-term speculative judgments."

To show that the conclusions of the investment community are different, Mr. Solomon cited the steady influx into the United States of investment capital. Figures provided by his office showed that net additions to foreign short-term holdings were \$4.9 billion in the first quarter of 1977, \$3.5 billion in the second quarter, \$7.1 billion in the third quarter, and \$3.5 billion so far in the fourth quarter.

Within these totals, the trend in foreign acquisitions from new financing was steady, moving from a net of \$1.6 billion in the first quarter to \$2.4 billion in the second, \$2.3 billion in the third and \$2.9 billion in the fourth.

The difference between the two sets of figures represents foreign purchases on the market, over and above direct purchases from the Treasury.

At the end of September, total foreign holdings of marketable (and non-marketable) U.S. securities were \$55.1 billion, compared to only \$58.8 billion at the end of 1974. Most of that—\$72.8 billion—was in marketable issues.

Mr. Solomon's point was that any real anxiety over the course of the dollar would have been reflected in a decline, or at best

Iran Bank Said To Take 5% of First Wisconsin

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Bank Omran, banking arm of the Shah of Iran Pahlavi Foundation, has acquired just under 5 per cent of the shares of First Wisconsin Corp., Milwaukee, Midwest Report said today.

First Wisconsin is the holding company of First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee. The New York-based publication reported that First Wisconsin National Bank has been cooperating in the management and expansion of the international department of Bank Omran in Tehran for a number of years.

Bank Omran is Iran's fifth largest bank. It reportedly started purchasing First Wisconsin's stock in the spring of 1976.

Walker Florentini, first vice-president for marketing of the Wisconsin bank, said in Milwaukee that he could neither confirm nor deny the report.

Bank's Earnings Up

MUNICH, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Operating earnings of Bayerische Vereinsbank AG rose by 15 per cent in the first 10 months compared with the like year-ago period, which should result in a "significantly higher" dividend yield for domestic shareholders for 1977, including the cash credit they will receive through the corporate tax reform, the bank said. The bank paid a 10-mark dividend for 1976.

Snake Rumor Reduces Advance of the Dollar

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP-DJ).—Fresh rumors that the European joint currency float, or snake, is on the verge of disintegrating led to selling of dollars late today, trimming the extent of the U.S. currency's general advance, dealers said.

The dollar had been gaining strongly, against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc in particular, in anticipation of stronger official support for the U.S. currency in weeks ahead.

Some dealers were expecting new support arrangements, centering on a possible activation of central bank swap lines, to be decided upon at a monthly meeting of central bankers Monday in Basel. The meeting takes place at the Bank for International Settlements.

The dollar ended European trading at 2.1815 marks, up sharply from 2.1790 a day earlier but below its best intraday level of around 2.1900 marks.

The dollar also rose to 2.1333 Swiss francs from 2.1328 yesterday, but there too the U.S. currency ended the European day below its best rate of around 2.1380 at mid-afternoon.

Concern over the snake emerged about an hour before trading ended in Europe today. It was sparked by a rumor that the Finnish mark had been devalued, a report that turned out to be incorrect.

The mark is neither a member of the snake nor an associate of the joint float as the Norwegian kroner is. However, the values of the four Scandinavian currencies are carefully coordinated by the central banks concerned in view of close regional trade relationships.

Dealers said that a devaluation of the mark would likely cause Norway to either seek to devalue its currency within the snake or to sever its association with the joint float entirely. They said a Norwegian devaluation within the arrangement would likely be accompanied by general realignment of snake parties, while a decision by Oslo to float independently could kill the snake entirely.

In view of the uncertainty surrounding the snake, dealers said firm quotes for some of the

weaker currencies were difficult to obtain. As the day ended, they put the dollar at around 34.52 Belgian francs, up from 34.22 a day earlier, and at about 2.3655 guilders, up from 2.3550.

The yen again traded quietly out of the limelight with the dollar last, quoted at 241.75 yen, up from 241.52. The dollar also rose to 878.72 lire from 878.40 a day earlier.

The pound rose to \$1.8205 from \$1.8205 a day earlier and the Canadian dollar advanced to 0.1600 U.S. cents from 0.1592 cents a day earlier. Against the French franc the dollar eased to 4.8303 francs from 4.8325 yesterday.

Stocks Stage Sharp Upturn

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Stocks finished solidly higher despite some late selling today as the market turned in its largest gain since Nov. 11.

Analysts said the money supply rise reported yesterday by the Federal Reserve was well below what would have been needed to trigger a tightening in Fed monetary policy. They also said investors are beginning to believe the dollar is nearing its bottom.

Bargain-hunting may also have played a part in the advance, they noted, but one analyst cautioned that the gain "lacked conviction" because trading was light.

The Dow Jones industrial average, moving higher most of the day, closed up 8.22 points at 815.23. It was up 9.88 at 3 p.m. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 890 to about 490.

Volume totaled 19.41 million, down from 20.4 million yesterday. IBM rose 2 3/8 to 264 3/4. Analysts said the company may be ready to split its stock and should almost certainly raise the quarterly dividend in January.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher in moderate trading. The Amex index was up 0.85 to 124.14.

Union Bank of Switzerland Announces:



The Swiss franc has been used as a payment medium for the last 127 years. Traded before floating on January 23rd, 1973 at \$0.266, the rate reached \$0.455 per franc in mid-November 1977. This dramatic gain highlights the economic stability of Switzerland, which at 1.6% has the lowest inflation rate of the world's industrial countries.

Steady Balance Sheet Growth

Balance Sheet Highlights in mil. Sfr.	Dec. 31, 76	Sept. 30, 77
Total assets	52,651	54,510
Customer deposits	28,950	30,367
Bank deposits	17,252	16,778
Loans to customers	20,920	22,973
Loans to banks	19,770	21,467
Capital resources	3,229	3,441

for the third quarter of 1977. Total assets rose by Fr. 1.9 billion to Fr. 54.5 billion, with international activities making up roughly one half of this

Stability and Security - A Solid Base for the International Operations of UBS

total. Customer funds have reached a peak level of Fr. 30.4 billion. Deposits by other banks, on the other hand, declined modestly by Fr. 0.4 billion to Fr. 16.8 billion in response to UBS's deliberately conservative policy in this sector.

High Level of Capital Funds

The balance sheet continues to be marked by strong liquidity. Capital resources grew by Fr. 0.2 billion to Fr. 3.4 billion in the period under review. The growth in reserves by Fr. 112.6 million results from the conversion into shares of the Eurodollar convertible bonds issued in 1976 and 1977 via the Union Bank of Switzerland Luxembourg affiliate.

Growth in International Business

UBS, with its strong placing power, was again a major participant in international underwriting activities, especially transactions on the Euro-market. UBS further strengthened its position in the field of international credit operations, besides expanding its traditional function as lender in the service of Swiss exports to countries around the globe. Union Bank of Switzerland offers many years of experience and know-how - appreciated by customers worldwide - in such areas as short and medium-term financing in the world's major currencies, as well as handling documentary letters of credit and guarantee transactions, to name only a few.

Worldwide Presence

The global activity of UBS is effectively supported by more than 30 branches, affiliates and representative offices, augmented by a close network of first-rate correspondent banks all over the world. UBS head office is located in Zurich. It operates more than 200 business offices in Switzerland and employs some 14,000 persons. Ready to serve you. Everywhere.



Union Bank of Switzerland

International banking - made in Switzerland

- 1977 -		Stock		S/S		Ch'ge	
High	Low	Div in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Prev
						Low	Close

(Continued from Page 2.)

- 1977 -		Stock			Sta.	J.P.M. Prev		
High	Low	Dry in S	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Qest. Close
23 1/4	21 1/8	OverSh	30t	1.2	6	77	25 1/2	25 1/2 + 1/4
73 1/4	58	OwenC	1.30	1.1	11	77	66 1/4	68 1/4 + 1/4
23 1/4	21 1/8	OwenH	1.05	4.7	7	35	22 1/2	22 1/2 + 1/4

- 1977 -		STOCK		365		100%		High Low Quot Close	
High.	Low	Div In \$	Y/A	P/E	100%	High	Low	Quot	Close
5/4	3/4	PanRec		7	41	4%	4%	4%-	1/4
14 1/4	10	Piantr	.55	13	57	13%	13%	13%-	1/4
9 1/4	5 1/4	Playboy	12	17.15	19	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4
10 1/4	10 1/4	Pneumo	1	6.5	4	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/4

14%	9%	Random	.50	3.7	10	71	13%	13%	13%	14	14
17%	15%	Record	.80	4.6	6	48	17%	17%	17%	14	14
70%	58%	Reynin	1.50	5.7	7	221	60%	59%	59%	21%	14
46%	28%	Reynin	1.50	5.7	7	95	29%	28%	28%	21%	14
11%	7%	Reynin	.60	5.4	9	11	7%	7%	7%	7%	14
16%	12%	RichCo	1.70	7.3	6	22	15	15	15	15	14
16%	12%	RichMar	.90	3.9	9	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	14

24%	19%	Starret	1.20	5.2	8	21	22%	25%	25%
4%	3 1/4	StarMut	1.05	5.5	7	77	12	11%	3%
13	1 1/4	StarMSe	1.05	5.2	7	83	34%	24%	34%
45%	3 1/2	StarVCh	1.80	5.5	7	3	18%	10%	18%
10%	7 1/2	StarChl	.56	5.5	7	27	13%	13%	13%
17	13 1/2	StarDLo	.70	5.1	9	32	3%	3%	3%
4 1/2	3 1/2	StarPro	.120	2.1	9	32	3%	3%	3%

9%	4%	11%	1.0	1.5	1	17%	11%	11%	1%
13%	10%	UJERsk	1.04	0.8	1	14%	30%	30%	1%
44%	22%	UnUcl	1.20	3.9	1	15	1%	1%	1%
4%	1%	UnPklMn			1	15%	15%	15%	1%
16%	10%	UnRefg	.64	4	1	16%	16%	16%	1%
18%	14%	USFos	1.26	0.7	5	16%	16%	16%	1%
18%	14%	USFos	1.26	0.7	5	16%	16%	16%	1%
18%	14%	USFos	1.26	0.7	5	16%	16%	16%	1%

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Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Market Summary

[illegible]**NYSE Index**[illegible]

	Sales	Class
McCall 07	29,400	4A

[illegible]

FOODS			
Meats	ACORN 10		1.63
	Codfish 4 Sautces 10	*2.10	
	PEKTELITE		
	Printcloth 64-30 28 1/2 x 40		.38
	WEFTALS		
	Steel Millers, Pitt 1 ton		212.00
	Steel 4 Pairs Pitt 1 ton		210.19
	Steel Surp 100 1/2 bary Pitt		95.98
	Lead sup. 10	50.57	2516.36
	Copper dist. 10	9.2611	4.1568
	Steel 10		.37
	Zinc 1/2 SR 10 basts 10		4.543
	Gold N Y 10	4.7115	137.65
	Silver N Y 10	168.55	
	*CITY Indus		

NEW LOWS— 27

steady's index
 base 100 Dec 31 1951: 576.90 542.50
 December 9
 ① - Preliminary
 ② - Final
 ③ - Nomina.

NEW YORK FUTURES
 Dec. 9, 1977
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)
 Open High Low Close Prev.

Exxon Expects

Jan	8.65	8.45	8.45	8.25	-0.20
Mar	9.50	9.50	9.40	9.25	-0.15
May	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	-0.01
Jul	10.57	10.15	10.57	10.13	-0.42
Sep	10.25	10.34	10.25	10.20	-0.07
Oct	10.28	10.45	10.35	10.40	-0.05
Jan	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.73	0.00
Mar	10.73	10.73	10.72	10.70	-0.03
May	11.66	11.10	11.05	11.04	-0.01

Sales: 4,500.

COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs)					
Dec	244.00	244.00	245.00	240.00	-4.00
Mar	129.00	129.00	133.75	137.00	3.25
May	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
Jul	162.50	162.50	157.00	157.00	-2.50

He told securities analysts

Sep	157.50	148.00	155.50	155.00	-1.00
Dec	145.50	144.00	144.00	143.00	-0.50
Mar	143.00	145.00	142.50	143.75	0.00
Sales: 58K					
Newspaper spot 2.10h					
b-bid.					
COCCA					
Dec (thru) 1.00 cents per lb					
Dec	174.00	176.00	175.25	175.50h	+0.50
Mar	149.75	149.75	149.75	149.25h	+0.60
May	149.50	147.25	139.50	139.50h	+0.25
Jul	134.50	134.75	133.00	133.00h	+0.70
Sep	123.25	123.50	123.25	121.95h	-0.60
Dec	122.00	123.00	122.00	122.95h	-0.05

greater than \$80 million. b

[illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

London Commodity			
(Figures in sterling per metric ton)			
		Dec. 9, 1977	
	High	Low	Settle
SUGAR			
Jan	127.50	126.25	126.50-126.58
Feb	127.50	126.25	126.50-126.58
Aug	125.25	124.25	124.25-124.65
Oct	128	127.50	127.50-127.75
Nov	128.50	127.50	127.50-127.75
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
May	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jul	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Oct	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Dec	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Jan	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
Mar	144.75	142.75	142.80-143.10
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Luxembourg					
Ministral fund under the laws of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.					
DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT					

Pursuant to article 15 of the Management Regulations of the Fund, the Board of Directors of Luxembourg Management Company, on 28th October 1977, decided to distribute with respect to the fiscal year ended on 31 September 1977, a dividend to the holders of the Fund and subject to the net investment income earned by the Fund in the fiscal year.

The dividend was fixed at \$50.00 per share and will be payable on 15th and after 16th December 1977 to the holders of shares issued and put to hand at 11.00 noon (Luxembourg time) on 12th December 1977, which constitutes the dividend time.

The dividend will be paid:

- 1) To holders of bearer shares at the offices of the Paying Agent, Luxembourg, against presentation of the qualified bearer coupon No 4;
- 2) To holders of registered shares and to holders of certificates of transfer of the Paying Agent, Luxembourg, by check payable to the Paying Agent by holders of such certificates or certificates.

The Paying Agent,
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
ALSCAÏNIENNE DE BANQUE,
15 Avenue de la Reine
Luxembourg.

1689 Orchan A	55%	5%
5715 Ochsman A	45%	45%
1950 PanCan A	55%	55%
20 Parino N V	15%	15%
34425 Pembina	36%	6%
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THE BANK CREDIT ANALYST

Stock Market and Business Forecasts

Business Forecasting

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Baseball Meetings Produce a Day Of Many Deals With Key Players

From Wire Dispatches
HONOLULU, Dec. 9.—Swaps involving four teams and 11 players yesterday of a busy trading day at baseball's winter meetings. There were four other deals during the day.

In the major switch-around of talent, pitchers Bert Blyleven and Jon Matlack and slugger Willie Montanez, who earned a long-term contract with Texas, which included deferred payments that would obligate his new team well into the 1980s.

The Braves first sent Montanez to Texas in exchange for pitcher Adrian Devine and Tom Boggs and infielder Eddie Miller. Then the Rangers shipped Montanez and outfielder Tom Greve and a player to be named later to the Mets for Matlack and John Miller.

Texas then swapped Miller and Blyleven to Pittsburgh for Oliver and minor league infielder Nelson Norman.

Blyleven, a strapping right-hander who was acquired by the

Rangers from Minnesota two years ago, had a 14-12 record with a 2.73 earned run average last season. He recently signed a long-term contract with Texas, which included deferred payments that would obligate his new team well into the 1980s.

Salary Put at \$300,000
The other high-salaried player in the deal was Montanez, a slick-fielding first baseman who batted .287 with 20 home runs and 68 runs batted in for the Braves last season. In seven full major league seasons, Montanez, who earned a reported \$300,000 a year, has hit 102 home runs for Philadelphia, San Francisco and Atlanta.

To get him, the Mets surrendered first baseman-outfielder Miller, who batted .255 with 13 home runs and 57 runs batted in, and Matlack, a left-hander who suffered through a 7-15 season in 1977.

In another transaction, the St. Louis Cardinals sent left-handed relief pitcher Al Hrabosky to the

Kansas City Royals in exchange for right-handed reliever Mark Littell and a player to be named later. Hrabosky, known as the "mad Hungarian," had several run-ins with St. Louis manager Vern Riffe over the pitcher's refusal to shave off a 17-inch mustache to conform to Riffe's code on facial hair. Hrabosky had been suspended by Riffe over the dispute last season.

Earlier in the day, the Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals completed a five-player swap, with Chicago sending all-star outfielder Jerry Morales, catcher Steve Swisher and a player to be named later to St. Louis for catcher Dave Rader and outfielder-infielder Betty Cruz.

In still another deal, the Boston Red Sox acquired second baseman Jerry Remy from the California Angels for right-handed pitcher Don Aase and cash.

Fairly Is Purchased
The Angels used the cash to help sign free agent Rick Miller, then later completed their third deal of the meetings by obtaining left-handed pitcher Ron Fairly from the Toronto Blue Jays for two minor leaguers. Earlier in the week they acquired pitcher Chris Knapp and catcher Brian Downing from the Chicago White Sox.

Fairly, 39, served primarily as a designated hitter with Toronto last season and hit .279 with 19 home runs and 64 RBI. He is a veteran of 18 major-league seasons.



BACK IN SAFE HANDS—Fanfreliche, exercise boy.

\$500,000 Mare, Gone 5 Months, Is Found in Kentucky by the FBI

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 9 (AP)—The FBI announced yesterday that, claiming a "worldwide search," it had found Fanfreliche, a valuable mare in foal to Triple Crown winner Secretariat.

Speaking at a news conference, Robert Pence, assistant agent in charge for the state of Kentucky, said that the mare, valued at \$500,000 and missing since June 25, was found at a farm near Tompkinsville, Ky.

"The mare was recovered in good shape and apparently is still in foal at this time," Pence said, although he added that her condition was not as good as it had been before her alleged theft from Claiborne Farm near Paris, Ky.

The owners of the farm at which the horse was discovered say they were not aware of the horse's identity, Pence said.

In July, state police charged William Michael McCandless with the theft of Fanfreliche. A hearing for McCandless in Bourbon Circuit Court was to have been held yesterday, but it was postponed until Jan. 12.

McCandless, whose last known address was in Nashville, has pleaded innocent on the charge and has been free on \$50,000 bond.

Fanfreliche, the champion 3-year-old filly in North America and Canadian horse of the year in 1970, is owned by Canadian horseman J. L. Levesque, who had offered a \$25,000 reward for her return.

Pence said the mare was found by FBI agents and state police on a small fenced-in lot 1 1/2 miles north of Tompkinsville.

Kentucky state Police Commissioner Ken Brandenburg said the farm's owners told authorities that they found the mare "running loose on the highway with rope burns and some other marks." Officials refused to identify the farm's owners because, they said, they had no reason to believe that they had been involved in the alleged theft.



On Owners' Agony Over Free Agency

The Baseball Czar's Muddled Mathematics

By Red Smith

W YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT)—Kuhn, the greatest baseball commissioner since Spike, expressed "serious concern" over the pattern of bidding free agents the other day. In state of the game speech to employers meeting in Honolulu, he observed that "the 19 agents signed so far this fall" taken by 14 clubs who also had signed last year. So it would seem that the same clubs are signing and signing. And it is that the first-division clubs, the affluent ones are doing better in the market.

This implies that the Yankees, the judgment of baseball's rene being, have been trying hard to win. "Why can't we be more like the Mets?" he asks in effect. This is a subtle jab. Not since Alex Cartwright wrote the rules of anyone swooned feeling, you count the 1977 season of the 1919 World Series. If Abe didn't do it publicly, there are other aspects of the address that bear examination. In the first place, if he is quoted correctly, he had his uses wrong. Among the free agents signed so far were two by the Mets and one hired the Dodgers, who did not sign last year.

Yankee Returns
It seems the first-division club and the affluent ones are doing better in the market. That y or may not be so for the clubs. After investing \$3.5 million in Cliff Hunter, they in the 1976 pennant by 10 1/2 runs. Adding Don Gullett and Reggie Jackson for 1977 for \$4.8 million, they squeaked past Boston and Baltimore by a nose. At the time, however, they went and won the World Series. How about other first-division clubs? Boston, third in 1978 by winning the 1975 pennant, net \$1,050,000 on Bill Campbell and tied Baltimore for second. The Orioles, 10 1/2 games behind a Yankees in 1976, had five agents defect and barely edged the divisional champion Kansas City signed nobody new again in the American League West. Oakland lost every agent and dropped from second

to last, finishing behind Seattle's expansion team, Minnesota, losing two free agents, dropped from third to fourth.

In the National League East, Philadelphia lost one free agent, signed one, and again finished on top. The Pirates lost one, signed one and stayed second. The third-place Mets sat on their hands and wound up last. In the West, the Dodgers, Reds and Astros stayed out of the market and ran 1-2-3, with Los Angeles replacing Cincinnati on top.

In short, of the 12 first-division clubs of 1976, only the Yankees got a measurable return on their investment in free agents, and in their case the point is debatable.

As for affluence, George Steinbrenner, the Yankees' principal owner, isn't peddling pencils in Times Square this winter, but it is unlikely that he could match bankrolls with Ray Kroc, Gene Autry, Gusse Busch, Bill Wrigley, Bob Carpenter, John Galbreath or the late Tom Yawkey.

Where Bowie gets his facts is a puzzle, for the truth is that most of the clubs hiring most of the free agents are second-division teams striving to improve. Milwaukee, Texas, California, San Diego, Atlanta, Montreal, Toronto, Cleveland.

When Kuhn and his bosses were fighting to retain outright ownership of their employees, they kept insisting that the reserve system was necessary to preserve

Canadians Keep Lead on 2d Day Of World Golf

MANILA, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Canada maintained a four-stroke lead today after two rounds in the 1977 World Cup golf championship, but South Africa and the Philippines posed serious challenges as competition became tougher on the slow greens of the West Wank Golf and Country Club.

Canadians George Knudson and Dave Barr turned in rounds of 72 and 75 for a 36-hole total of 147.

South Africa made the most headway in the team standings as Gary Player charged in with a 4-under-par 68 to combine with Hugh Baloch's 73 for a two-day total of 280. Player's 68, the best round of the day, boosted him the individual trophy leadership with 140, displacing Knudson who had 141.

The Philippine team of Rudy Lavarez and Bantam Ben Arda was five strokes off the pace at 281 after turning in rounds of 68 and 73 respectively.

The United States, which was four shots behind Canada after the first day, fell farther behind after Larry Wadkins, this year's winner of the PGA, shot a 9-over-par 81.

Alexander, Dent Upset at Adelaide

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The last of Australia's big guns, including Davis Cup captain John Alexander and Phil Dent, were eliminated today in the quarterfinals of the \$100,000 Marlboro Tennis Classic for men.

American Tim Gullikson overcame a center court temperature of 115 degrees (49 C) to defeat third-seeded Alexander, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4. Chris Lewis, 20, of New Zealand, took care of fourth-seeded Dent, 6-3, 7-6.

In the other quarterfinals today, Tim Gorman, 31, of Seattle, defeated Alan Stone, 24, 6-4 and 6-4. Australia's Kim Warwick beat Australia's Bill Stanion, 6-3, 6-3.

League Vetoes Red Sox Sale

HONOLULU, Dec. 9 (UPI)—A group headed by Hayward Sullivan and Buddy Leroux was turned down by the American League owners yesterday in its effort to purchase the Boston Red Sox.

The basic reason was that league officials did not like a economic structure of the new group.

"We'll be back. I'm not going out on it," said Leroux.

As a result of the rejection, a team remains under control of the Yankee estate, with Ralph Lacombe, Joe Curran and Mrs. Jean Yawkey as owners. Sullivan will remain as general manager.

Lacombe, league president, refused to reveal what vote was, but it was learned that the count was 10-4.

League officials took only 10 minutes yesterday to vote unanimously a new ownership group for the Cleveland Indians headed by J. O'Neill, a Cleveland magazine.

MacPhail, league president, refused to reveal what vote was, but it was learned that the count was 10-4.

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Record-Setting Runner of No. 1 Team

Texas' Campbell Wins the Heisman

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Earl Campbell, the 220-pound back whose powerful, record-breaking running led the University of Texas to a perfect regular-season record and the No. 1 national ranking, won the Heisman Trophy last night as the country's outstanding college football player.

Campbell, whose widowed mother tried to persuade him not to play high school football in Tyler, Texas, won the Heisman over Oklahoma State running back Terry Miller and Notre Dame tight end Ken MacAfee.

"Everybody has dreams," said Campbell, one of 11 children, "and for me this year has been a dream come true."

The 334 Heisman Trophy was presented to Campbell, a 6-foot-1 senior, at a \$5-a-plate, black-tie dinner in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton Hotel.

Telecast Criticized
The affair was nationally televised for the first time, as an hour-long spectacular. The commercial presentation, by CBS, of the prestigious award by the sponsoring Downtown Athletic Club of New York drew a good deal of criticism.

After thanking his teammates for helping him win the award, Campbell added: "I thought about what a Heisman Trophy would mean to me if I won the award, and I tell you, I'll do everything in my power to represent the trophy. It took a lot of hard work. I really can't say thanks to just one person because so many people were involved, but I will represent what a Heisman Trophy winner should be. Thank you very much."

Asked about his future plans, Campbell said: "I hope to be doing what I've wanted to do since the fourth grade: play pro football."

"Before I take my uniform off, I want to be known as one of those guys who played their position and was one of the best."

Five Records
Campbell set school records this year for touchdowns in a season (19), rushing yardage (1,744), career touchdowns (41), career points (946) and touchdowns in a single game (4). His best performance came in the season finale against Texas A&M, in which he ran for 222 yards and

scored four touchdowns to clinch the national rushing and scoring titles.

In addition to the Heisman, six new awards were presented to some of the nation's outstanding players.

Campbell also was named the top running back over Miller and Charles Alexander of Louisiana State. MacAfee, the top offensive State No. 1 offensive lineman, Ross Brown of Notre Dame the top defensive lineman, UCLA's Jerry Robinson the top line-backer, and Zac Henderson of Oklahoma the top defensive back.



WINNING MOVES—Texas' Earl Campbell (29) gaining against Texas Tech in style that won Heisman Trophy.

In NFL Weekend Action

Computer Expert Likes Steelers, Patriots

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT)—The following games will be played this week in the National Football League (won-lost records in parentheses):

American Conference
Saturday
Pittsburgh (8-4) at Cincinnati (7-5) —Computer analysts Bud Goode says Steelers will win seventh in row from Bengals. Steelers are second in league in yards gained per pass attempt, Terry Bradshaw to John Stallworth at all, while Bengals rank 23d of 28 in defending against the pass. The Steelers' wounded back, including L. C. Greenwood, Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 3.

Sunday
Miami (8-3) at New England (8-4) —Goode gives Patriots two-point edge. Dolphin defense, which must start a new line-backer, Rusty Chambers, for first time, ranks 26th of 28 at seeking opponent quarterbacks who pass for good yardage. But revised Patriots are tied for first with Dallas at seeking for a passer and best in league at protecting their own, Steve Grogan, who can move. Betting choice: New England by 4.

San Diego (7-5) at Denver (11-1) —Goode says Broncos will win. Both division titles in their history tucked away. Chargers are vulnerable at middle line-backer, where they have about run out of bodies. The latest is a 215-pounder named Ray Preston. Betting choice: Denver by 6.

Buffalo (2-16) at N.Y. Jets (2-16) —One of Jets' treasured victories came over Bills, 24-19, on Oct. 9. That was the Bills' second highest point total of a forgotten season. But every game is learning experience for young Jets. Betting choice: New York by 7 1/2.

Houston (6-8) at Cleveland (6-8) —Both were eliminated from playoff contention last week. Oilers are still peppy but Browns merely go through the motions. Betting choice: Houston by 4.

Seattle (3-9) at Kansas City (3-16) —Chiefs were 0-5 under old coach, Paul Wiggin, and are 2-5 under Tom Allen. A half-dozen first-draft choices would make Seahawks respectable. Betting choice: Kansas City by 5.

INTERCONFERENCE
Minnesota (8-4) at Oakland (9-3) —Goode picks Oakland again because of a strength against a weakness. Vikings rank 30th of 28 in number of opponent rushing plays allowed while Raiders offense is No. 1 in rushing attempts. Coach Bud Grant still to announce Viking quarterback pick—seasoned Bob Lee or rookie Tommy Kramer, who was the better one last week. Betting choice: Oakland by 11.

Rebulet (8-7) at Baltimore (9-3) —Line is a mediocre team in conference full of mediocry. But Colts' potent offense has stopped producing points. On given Sunday... Betting choice: Baltimore by 14.

Rowdies Sign Briton
TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 9 (UPI)—Gordon Jago has been signed to a three-year contract to coach the Tampa Bay Rowdies of the North American Soccer League. Jago coached Millwall, a second division club in England, this season and previously coached the Queens Park Rangers in England and the Baltimore Bays of the NASL in this country.

Stenmark and Klammer Face Key Challenges at Val d'Isere

By Samuel Abt

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 9 (UPI)—It snowed all day today, the women skiers left town for the next stop of the World Cup campaign, it snowed all day, the men skiers prepared for the weekend races and it snowed all day. Other than that, it snowed all day.

The snow and scattered fog restricted training for tomorrow's giant slalom and Sunday's downhill. Skiers reported that conditions were difficult in the new snow but that the trails were in good shape.

Because of the poor conditions, the men were not timed, so the only indication of who will do how well is form in pre-race races. It shows that Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the defending World Cup champion, is in fine fettle.

The Challengers
In last year's race here he finished second to Phil Mahre of the United States, who is expected tomorrow. Also highly rated are Klaus Heidegger of Austria, Heidi Hennel of Switzerland and Piero Gros of Italy, who usually does well here.

In the downhill, the obvious choice is Franz Klammer of Austria, the champion in the discipline the last three years. A major challenger, Bernhard Russi of Switzerland, will miss the race because of a knee injury, but competition will be provided by Herbert Plank of Italy and Sepp Ferstl and Josef

Walcher of Austria, among others.

Their races here ended the women piled into cars and buses this morning for the trip to Cervinia, Italy, where they will race in a slalom tomorrow. But the women's downhill and giant slalom races scheduled for next week in Bormio, Italy, have been canceled because of a lack of snow.

Lise-Marie Morand of Switzerland left here clutching a huge trophy, the symbol of her victory yesterday in the giant slalom. Annemarie Moser-Proell, last marked with an asterisk, the symbol of her disputed second place in the same race.

Moser's ski suit has presumably arrived in Switzerland for tests in a crime laboratory to determine whether it truly failed here the new wind-passage test of 50 meters of air per square meter per second. An official here said: "You couldn't have shot air through that suit with a gun."

If it fails the second test, she will be disqualified, a possibility signified by the asterisk in the official finishing list. If the suit passes, her second-place finish will be confirmed. If the test is inconclusive, she—like baseball's Roger Maris—may have to wear the asterisk for the rest of her life.

Other than that, it snowed all day.

Abercrombie-Fitch Closes as Sale Ends

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Abercrombie and Fitch Co., the sporting goods emporium, completed its \$8.5-million going-out-of-business sale and closed its doors after 94 years of serving statesmen and kings.

At Abercrombie's Manhattan headquarters only three floors of merchandise remained on the final day of the court-ordered sale that began Nov. 17. Through the sale, the store, starting four deep around large cases of goods offered at a 75-per-cent discount.

The soft-spoken, bearded McKee, Ireland's first and so far sole World Cup contender, is perhaps the only true amateur on the international ski circuit, with his multimillion-dollar sponsorship by ski-equipment manufacturers and cigarette firms.

Born of an Irish mother in Boston before the war—he admits to being in his "late 30s"—McKee owns a property company in Stowe, Vt.

"I work like mad, 15 hours a day, 7 days a week during the season so that I can afford to ski for the winter season," he said.

With the blessing of the Ski Association of Ireland—which is not overburdened with potential ski champions—McKee launched himself this year for the first time into the grueling four-month World Cup circuit, entirely at his own expense.

Car Is Labeled
Driving from one expensive ski resort to the next, in a hired car with an "Irish Ski Team" sticker on the door, his first priority is to find somewhere to get his laundry done.

"The Americans and the Swiss have their back-up people to take care of such problems. I have to attend briefings by organizers, arrange accommodation

'What the Hell, I'm Enjoying It'

By Roger Crab

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 9 (UPI)—Robert McKee, Ireland's first and so far sole World Cup contender, is perhaps the only true amateur on the international ski circuit, with his multimillion-dollar sponsorship by ski-equipment manufacturers and cigarette firms.

Born of an Irish mother in Boston before the war—he admits to being in his "late 30s"—McKee owns a property company in Stowe, Vt.

"I work like mad, 15 hours a day, 7 days a week during the season so that I can afford to ski for the winter season," he said.

With the blessing of the Ski Association of Ireland—which is not overburdened with potential ski champions—McKee launched himself this year for the first time into the grueling four-month World Cup circuit, entirely at his own expense.

Car Is Labeled
Driving from one expensive ski resort to the next, in a hired car with an "Irish Ski Team" sticker on the door, his first priority is to find somewhere to get his laundry done.

"The Americans and the Swiss have their back-up people to take care of such problems. I have to attend briefings by organizers, arrange accommodation

across Europe, get clean linen, prepare my skis and then... only then... take part in the race," he said.

His first season in top-class competition—McKee is 30 years older than some of his opponents—is likely to get better for him just before Christmas when his wife arrives from Vermont. "Then I'll have a manager like all the rest," he said with a grin.

Robert McKee readily admits that he is no Ingemar Stenmark, the Swedish World Cup holder, or Franz Klammer, the Austrian downhill ace.

But he has entered the full range of cup races this winter—slaloms, giant slaloms and downhill—though he knows he will often set off more than 100 places after the champions, at a time when the course has been backed to pieces.

"My plights don't matter. I'm in it to realize my best potential. I'm having fun and I'm getting better every year," McKee said.

This winter, though, he's racing to go after a strenuous off-season physical training program—daily five-mile runs, weight training, mountain bike riding—aimed at strengthening his legs for the rigors of the World Cup circuit.

"With my ratings, I always have to run at the end of the field when the course is badly cut up. Even to finish is an achievement for me," McKee said.

How much is this winter's campaign costing him? "Ask me at the end of the season. What I can tell you now is that the rented car's setting me back more than \$1,000, not counting gas, and I've hotel expenses on top. Let's say several thousand."

Fees, Skis Supplied
He added, though, that the Irish association was paying his race entry fees and that, for the first time, his skis were being provided by a Japanese manufacturer.

How does it feel being the entire Irish ski team? "Sometimes I lie on my hotel bed and hear people outside laughing at the team sticker on my car."

"What the hell. Lots of guys like to play soccer, and I just like to ski. I'm enjoying it. Period."

As he talked, other entrants for the opening World Cup downhill race were battling through zero visibility in trial runs down the Belvedere run just outside Val d'Isere.

"I didn't risk it. I don't want to get killed. But I'll be there for the race," he said, smiling.

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Team	W	L	T	Pts
Minnesota	8	4	0	16
San Diego	7	5	0	14
Denver	11	1	0	22
Buffalo	2	16	0	4
Seattle	3	9	0	6
Kansas City	3	16	0	6
San Francisco	3	16	0	6
Los Angeles	3	16	0	6
San Antonio	3	16	0	6
Philadelphia	3	16	0	6
New York	3	16	0	6

Team	W	L	T	Pts
San Antonio	3	16	0	6
Philadelphia	3	16	0	6
New York	3	16	0	6
Los Angeles	3	16	0	6
San Francisco	3	16	0	6
Kansas City	3	16	0	6
Seattle	3	9	0	6
Buffalo	2	16	0	4
Denver	11	1	0	22
San Diego	7	5	0	14
Minnesota	8	4	0	16

Team	W	L	T	Pts
San Antonio	3	16	0	6
Philadelphia	3	16	0	6
New York	3	16	0	6
Los Angeles	3	16	0	6
San Francisco	3	16	0	6
Kansas City	3	16	0	6
Seattle	3	9	0	6
Buffalo	2	16	0	4
Denver	11	1	0	22
San Diego	7	5	0	14
Minnesota	8	4	0	16

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San Antonio	3	16	0	6
Philadelphia	3	16	0	6
New York	3	16	0	6
Los Angeles	3	16	0	6
San Francisco	3	16	0	6
Kansas City	3	16	0	6
Seattle	3	9	0	6
Buffalo	2	16	0	4
Denver	11	1	0	22
San Diego	7	5	0	14
Minnesota	8	4	0	16

MARY BLUME

Playing for Their Lives at Auschwitz

Donner, one of Santa's reindeer, came charging in. "Is it true we're not going to be working this Christmas?"

Santa's face turned red. "I'm sorry you had to hear it from somebody else, Donner. The conglomerate wants me to use Amalgamated Parcel Service. They say it's cheaper and more efficient than reindeer. The real truth is the conglomerate owns the APS company."

"My life is full of miracles, only miracles," she says. "We sat on the floor and opened the American package. It was full of tin cans and condoms. We made balloons of the condoms and had a party."

A French appeals court has increased from 3 to 10 million francs (\$600,000 to \$2 million) a fine levied on the Swiss Ambassador. The court maintained a one-year suspended prison term. A Versailles prosecutor and customs authorities had appealed the original court ruling last June, which found that Amxavour had been a Swiss resident since 1972. It found him

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